

THE ENGLISH SPANISH PILGRIME.

OR, A NEVV DISCOVERY OF SPANISH POPERY, AND IESVITICALL STRATAGEMS.

VVith the estate of the English Penti-
oners and Fugitiues vnder the King of
Spaines Dominions, and elsewhere
at this present.

Also layiug open the new Order of the *Jesui-
trices* and preaching *Nunnes*.

Composed by *James Wadsworth* Gentleman,
newly conuerted into his true mothers bosome, the
Church of England, with the *motiues why he left the Sea of
Rome*; a late Pentioner to his Maiesty of *Spaine*, and
nominated his Captaine in *Flanders*: Sonne to Mr.

James Wadsworth, Bachelor of Diuinity, some-
time of *Emanuel Colledge* in the Vniuersity of
Cambridge, who was peruerted in the yeere
1604. and late Tutor to *Donia Maria*
Infanta of Spaine.

The second Edition, corrected and amended.

Printed at *London* by *T. Cotes*, and *R.C.* for *Mich. Sparke*,
dwelling at the blue Bible in *Greene-Arbor*, 1630.



To the most Noble and
thrice Honourable, *Henry Earle*
of *Holland*, Chancellor of the Vniuersity
of *Combridge*, &c. The Reuerend
Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, Proctors,
Gouernors of Colledges and
Hals, and the rest of the Gen-
tlemen Students of that
famous Vniuersity.



Y much honoured Lord, I should
thinke my selfe most happy, if it
would please your Honour to pro-
tect and fauour these rude lines, not
looking vpon the meane vnderstanding of the
Authour, but the good Will and affection where-
with I haue written them; to wit, for the honour
of God, and good of my Countrey: (the which by
reason of your forraigne imployments, your
Lordship is best able to iudge of) wherein I doe
especially discouer and lay open diuerse subtil-
ties, deceites and policies, of the Eng-
lish

The Epistle, &c.

lish Iesuites, Fryers, Monkes and other Seminary Priests beyond the seas, as likewise our English fugitiues vnder the King of Spaines Dominions, and the wrong I receiued in turning to mine owne true Religion. I doe therefore most humbly beseech your Honor that you would be pleased to take this booke vnder your protection for the furthering of my cause, and representing of my aduersaries, and I shall euer pray for the much increase of your Lordships health and Honour. The booke I dare not say deserves your fauour, it being a greater token of Nobility in you to Patronize with your greatnesse that which is meane in it selfe, then onely to bee fauorable, where merit may challenge liberality; yet in it selfe the worke is religiously disposed to the discovering of truth, and that all which are any whit inclined to the Sea of Rome, may see the Vaile vnmaskt wherewith they were hoodwinkt. I detaine your Honour no longer, but with a little digression from you to that God, whom I humbly implore to preserve your Lordship the yeeres of my desire, which is as Unlimited as your Nobility.

Your Honours most humble
and deuoted seruant,

James Wadsworth.

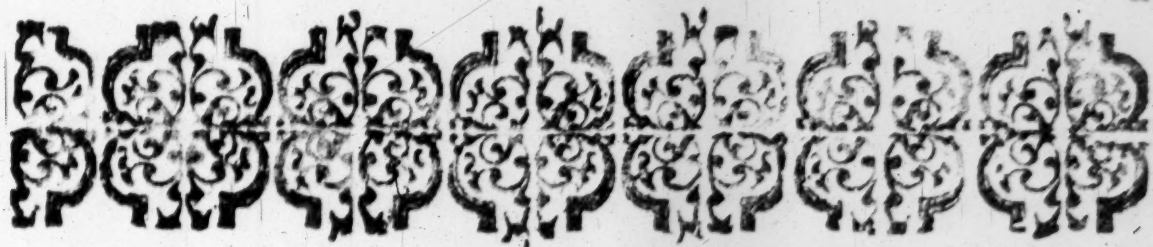


To his friend Mr. James Wadsworth
and his Booke.



Oe happy ofspringe of a pregnant braine,
Sinnes Commentary, a perspective for Spaine,
Through which her maskt delusions appeare
Naked, as if they had bin practis'd here.

If any Iesuite damne the Authors quill,
That writes 'gainst her from whom he learnt his skill,
Or wonder how that Citie odious proues,
Which bred him, and his Fathers memory loues :
Know this, that Asa was not plagn'd, 'cause he
Deprin'd his mother for idolatrie.
Good Parents patterns are, if bad, forbear
To imitate, and make their faults thy feare.
Should I relate the dangers he endur'd
After his soule a liberty procur'd ;
I should but wrong his Booke, by making those
Which reade such horrid lines afraid of 's prose.
When th' Ile of Ree, and Martins lucklesse Fort
Our trouble and their triumphs did report :
Him Callis dungeon kept, as if his fate
Should pay the rash inuasion of a State.
Yet not their catchpole Popery, nor all
Their Macheuils could worke his funerall :
That hand which first conuerted him hath brought,
Him safe, and their discoverd atheisme wrought.



THE ENGLISH SPANISH PILGRIME.

CHAP. I.

The life of the English Espanoliz'd trauailer, persecuted by disastrous time and fortune; his voyages, passages, and encounters with that most Antichristian fry the Iesuites, by whom his Father was seduced, the yeere 1604. and afterwards in 1609 his Mother was entrapped by no other snares, & was transported into Flanders, with her Sonne the Pilgrime, who scarcely had seene five yeeres to an end, from thence into Spaine 1610. where he passed 8. yeeres in the Royall Towne Madrid, and in Siuill.

IN the yeere 1604. in the County of Suffolke I was borne, in the Reigne of our late Royall Soueraigne, whose eminency of vertues procured the wonder of all other Nations, and the glory of ours. My Father was a Student in *Emanuel* Colledge in *Cambridge*, where the Vniuersity, and his owne merits inuested him with a degree of Bachelor of Diuinity, and his Maiesty prefer'd him to bee a double bene-

beneficent man in *Cotton*, and great *Thorne*, in the County aforesaid, and Chaplaine and Ordinary to the Bishop of *Normich*; and after that, his Maieſty ſent him with his firſt Ambaſſador Legier Sir *Charles Cornewallis* into *Spaine* as his Chaplaine, and ioynt Commiſſioner, where at his firſt arriual, the Ieſuites held with him a ſubtile diſpute about the Antiquity and the vniuerſality of the Church of *Rome*, which they make their preface to all ſeducements, his grand oppoſers being *Ieſeph Creſwell*, and *H. Walpole*, two the moſt expert polititians of our Nation, that then maintained the ſtate of the triple crowne; whoſe vnderſtanding neuertheleſſe would not proue captiue, either to their ſubtleſt Arguments, or moſt alluring promiſes. The Ambaſſador ſeeing how wiſely he quitted himſelfe, ſent Letters to his Maieſty, informing him how learnedly he was accompanied. The King as hee was a liberall *Mecenas* to the learned, eſpecially to thoſe that were of the Clergy, ſent him his Royall grant of the next falling place of Eminency in his Kingdomes, as an encouragement to his further ſeruiſes. Meane while the Ieſuites perceiuing how little they preuailed, vſed other illuſions ſtronger then their Arguments, euen ſtrange apparitions of miracles; amongſt others, the miracle which they pretend to be true to haue happened to the eldeſt ſon of the Lord *Wotton* at his death, in the City *Vallodolid* where a *Crucifix* framed him this articulate ſound: *Now forſake your hereſie, or elſe you are damned*, whereupon the young Lord and my Father became Proſelites to their iugling Religion, the report

Vide *Lewis Owen* in the publique Library of *Oxon.* p. 59.
Item vide *Bez* del cap. 5 p. 83.

port whereof not long after became a loadstone also to the old Lord *Wotton* his Father, with many others to draw them to Popish Idolatry. And so my Father leaving the Ambassadors house privately; and discarding wife and children and fortunes in *England*, was conducted forthwith by the meanes of Father *Creswell* to the Vniuersity of *Salamanca*, whereat the next day after his arriual, he was carried to the Bishops then inquisitors house, where he was admitted with no little ioy to their Church, where he prostrating him selfe on the ground, and the Inquisitor putting (as their custome is) his right foote on his head, said with a loud voyce, *Here I crush the head of heresie*: the which ceremony and others ended, after a months abode in the said Vniuersity, he passed with *Creswell* to the Court of *Madrid*, where the King informed by *Creswell* what had happened, was exceeding ioyfull, and gaue charge to his chiefe Secretary of State *Don Iuan Idiaquer*, that he should giue him whilest he liued a faire ~~annuall~~ pension out of his owne priuate purse; but here *Creswells* policy is seene, which was to counsell him not to take aboue fifty Duckats monthly, for feare if he should take more, the Heretiques of *England* (forso his tongue stil'd them) should haply say, hee changed his ayre for profit, not conscience: and that hauing left greater means in *England*, 'twould proue a singular example to draw many soules after him, sith 'twas cleare it was not gaine was his marke. Gentle Reader, take notice here of Iesuiticall stratagems; recount a while

the griefe and sorrow of my Mother his wife, his Brethren and Kindred ; when as they hoped daily he would proue the honour of their linage, their expectation on a sudden was terminated in sighes and lamentings. But it's necessary I declare how my mother likewise not long after was allured by my Father thus revolted : and hauing withstood for five yeeres space all his letters and inticements, with those also of the Iesuities and Priests, (But where the husband goes first, the wife commonly followes after, it being the weakenesse of that sexe) was at length seduced by one *Kelly* a Iesuite, who comming for that end with letters from her husband, mislead her away, hauing brought her to sell all shee had, carried her forthwith into *Flanders* with her foure children, *Hugh* the eldest, since dead in *Madrid*, *Kathrine* who dyed a Nunne in *Lisbone*, *Mary* who now liueth a Nunne in a Monastery called *Camber* by *Bruxels*, and *James* this Author, your *English Spanish Pilgrime*. These with their mother liued and expected their Fathers pleasure, and there hauing beene ordered to take shipping for *Spaine*, embarked herselfe at *Dunkerke* for *S. Lucas* in *Spaine*, in a shippe called the *Hound of Dunkerke*, a shippe very famous for it's feates in warre ; there were also twelue other shippes in their company, whereof ten suffered wracke in a tempestuous storme ; this *Hound* with two others escaping, whose Masts were cut downe, had not the tempest surceast on a sudden, they might haue fared as the rest. Thus through a million of dangers we arriued
the

the *Spanish* coasts, where her husband with ioyfull imbracements most louingly welcomed her and her children. I now forthwith was brought to a schoole in *Siuill*, to learne to write, and read the *Spanish* tongue, and hauing attained here to my perfixed end, was presently after catechised in the *Romane* faith at *Madrid*, where, and at *Siuill* I continued about eight yeeres, from whence through the counsell of the Iesuites, my Father sent me to *St. Omers*, where I was ensnared to the discipline of the place after their accustomed manner.

CHAP. II.

This second Chapter contains his voyage from Madrid to S. Omers, and how the shippe which waisted him thither, was by the way surprised and pillaged by the Rochellers, who tooke away their Sailes, and all other tacklings necessary, as for the shippe, so likewise for their further sustenance, committing them to the mercilesse mercy of the waues: But the prudence of God conducted them to a safe haue.



IN the yeere 1618. I tooke farewell of the royall Towne *Madrid*, my Father and Mother and other friends, and after their benediction, I was for *St. Sebastians*, accompanied with one Mr. *Pickford*, his Maiesties of *Spaines* pensioner in the Castle at *Antwerpe*, who was to be my conductor to the foresaid *St. Omers* in the Prouince of *Artois*, 7. leagues from *Callis*. At *S. Sebastians* which is 100. leagues from *Madrid*, wee chanced on a *French* shippe of an 100. Tunne, bound for *Callis*, wherein being imbarked with the first fauourable winde, wee hoysed vp sailes and lanching into the maine, wee sterd out course towards the *English* Channell, whether we hardly arriued being pursued with an exceeding fierce storme, euen to the hazard of our liues, our ship leaking much, and beating it selfe against the windes and billowes of the turbulent Sea. This past, the ship redrest as well as time and place could afford, wee
still

still made forward ; and in our passage one of our Marriners descryed a farre off a great vessell making after vs, & chasing vs narrowly, which strooke the Master and passengers with no little affrightments, and not without cause ; for presently wee perceiued him to be a man of warre of *Rochell*, and made all haste possible to gaine the winde of him, and so auoyde him : but all was in vaine, the man of warre being lighter and lesse burthened, our shippe being old and deeply laden with the commodities of iron and wooll ; all which being thought on, we fell into diuerse opinions, as whether it were the best to prepare to fight it out, or strike Sailes and submit. *Don Gondamours* Nephew who was with vs in our shippe, and was then bound for *Flanders*, appointed there by his Catholike Maiestie Captaine of a troupe of horse, aduertised vs to yeeld, supposing thereby wee might saue our liues. But of all Mr. *Pickford* as an old beaten-souldier, challenged to himselfe the priuiledge of the monitour, to whom all assented ioyntly, that they were ready to submit themselves to his counsell : Hee then being Captaine and Master of the shippe, commanded to bee brought before him all the prouision and best victuals of the shippe, and cheered vp the company therewith, telling them thus ; that they ought to make merry with that that God had sent them, sith doubtfull it was whether euer they should meet together any more. Thus hauing made a good refection, hee commanded them to be take themselves heartily to their deuotions, and put

themselves in defence, saying better it was to dye
 a thousand deaths, then to fall into the *Rochellers*
 hands; they (the passengers) being most of them
 retainers to his Catholike Maiestie, and hauing
 thus encouraged vs, immediatly the man of warre
 came vpon vs, and fetching vs vp, gaue vs a broade
 side with his Ordnance; where vpon the Marri-
 ners (contrary to their promise) stroke Saile and
 submitted. They presently aboarding vs, tooke
 each of vs apart to make vs confesse what monyes
 we had, and what other commodities, threatning
 withall that if wee concealed ought from them,
 they would forthwith pistoll vs; such was their
 rapine and auarice, that no haste and expedition
 to surrender all could content, but some were ba-
 stinado'd, others buffeted, & kicked, without res-
 pect of person or age; amongst the rest I bare my
 part, for being taken aside by a Sculliō boy of the
 shippe, was stripped stark naked, and hauing
 made a purse of my bootes, hee pulling off one,
 heard a merry jengling for himselfe, whereupon
 forced me to silence with the danger of my life
 for feare hee should loose the pillaging of the o-
 ther; for it was catch as catch may, and therefore
 disrobed me of the other boote, hoping no lesse
 booty, with the greatest dexterity that euer
 shooe-maker vsed. This being done, our Sailes
 were plucked downe, and wee committed to the
 mercy of the waues, where wee suffered 3. dayes
 famine and cold, and longer wee might, had not
 those sencelesse creatures, the winde and the
 waues beene so kinde as to shew vs the way to *Gal-
 lisa,*

lisia, where we met with a Barke which was then for *St. Sebastians*, where being arriued, euery one of vs began to shift for himselfe. I aduentured on the courtesie of Mr. *Peter Waych*, Merchant, and now Embassadour for his Maiesty of *England*, at the famons Citie of *Constantinople*, who clad both my backe and my purse after a competent manner. This past, my foresaid Guardian Mr. *Pickford*, deliuered me vp vnto two Franciscan *Flemish* Fryers, which were then bound for their co-uent at *St. Omers*, their generall chapter being then ended at *Salamanca*, with whom I was imbarked for *Amsterdam* in *Holland*, but by the violence of the Seas, we were forced into *St. Georges* channell betwixt *Ireland* and *Wales*, where the tempest being so great, and our prouision so smal, we were constrained to enter into *Mylford hauen*, where the foresaid Fryers being wearied with the tossing of the Sea, resolved to make the shortest cut they could to *St. Omers*: Landing therefore at *Pembroke Towne*, and hauing beene enquired of by Sir *Thomas Button* Vice Admirall of those Seas, and the Maior of the said Towne, and an oath being administred vnto them, whether they were Iesuities, Priests, Monkes, or Fryers or of any such order and *Romane* function, swore flatly the contrary, and so got a Pasport of the said Maior, and so they parted for *Bristole*: and I pardi demanding of them on the way how they could take such an oath with a safe conscience, they answered, they did it with a mentall reseruatiō, that is, they were not *English* Priest of an Hereticall function

function, and so we passed from thence to *London*, where I was not permitted to speake with my friends because forsooth Heretiques vpon paine of damnation; because I was young and not sufficiently founded in the *Romane* Catholike Faith, and able to defend the points of my Religion., So thence without stay we hasted to *Zeland*, and from thence to *St. Omers*, where they deliuered me vp to the Colledge of the *English* Iesuities.

CHAP. III.

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This third Chapter containes his education at Saint Omers for foure yeeres, with the description of the Colledge and Gouvernement there, besides diuerse subtilities and tricks of the English Iesuites in their discipline, which is rather barbarous then ciuill.



His Colledge was founded about some 40. yeeres since, by the order and furtherance of Father Parsons that famous Iesuite, who sent Father Flacke to St. Omers with sufficient monyes for the foundation, hauing before obtained of his Catholike Maiesty a pension of 2000. Duccats *per annum*, for the maintenance of the Students there.

Thy Father Flacke is yet liuing, and contemned by the rest in his old age, not able for further seruices.

At which Colledge (as I aboue said) accompanied with two other Fryers, I arriued, who after they had beene well refectioned by the Rector, they tooke their leaue of them and the rest of the paternities, and returned into their owne Couents: I remained behinde, and for the first night was by the the Rector and the other Fathers well entertained at supper, making vp the time our stomacks would spare vs, with discourse of my present journey from *Spaine*, which yet that they might more at large be enformed of, they lengthened the meale to my narration, vntill bed time broke vp both. No sooner had the morning, and my selfe opened our eyes but the Rector and Father

ther *Creswell* sent for me, where they begun a remonstrance of their rules, and orders and observations, somewhat shorter then their entertainment. First, that they might take none blind-fold, they opened me with a generall confession of all my finnes; then closed vp all againe by the Sacrament, and after this least there might bee any relique of the world left vpon mee, they made mee discontinue my selfe of such prophane garments I had, and the superfluities of haire, but one they kept, the other they threw away; then was I re-inuested with a Doublet of white Canuas, Breeches & stockings that had not troubled the Weaver with ouer much paines, Cassocke & stockings of the same blacke and graue, the band precise & short, with a hat that might almost shaddow all, and shooes correspondent. Thus accoutred, the Rector deliuered mee to another Student, to whom he gaue the charge of shewing me the Colledge, and committing me to Father *Thunder* to appoint me a Study and a Chamber in the *Dormitory*, which was speedily done, and the next morning I was promoted to the first forme called the Figures, there had I giuen mee a schedule which contained the duties & obseruances of the house, which are as followes.

First and aboue all, entire obseruance and duty to be performed to the Rector as our Vice-God, next to the Vice-Rector as his minister, next to the Praefects which are ouer-seers of the Schooles. The first of these was Father *Robert Drury*, who had his Sermon knockt out of his head with his
braines

braines at *Blacke Fryers*; The other, Father *Thunder*, who appoints Chambers and Studies, makes them render account of their studies, keepes houres of study and recreation, & exercises many of his claps vpon their breeches. The 3. is Father *Darcy* Præfect of the *Sodalitium Beata Maria*, and the refectory. Then to all the rest of the Fathers in the house, as Father *John Flood*, * hee who is their Champion to answer and write against the Protestants in *England*. And Father *Baker*, burfar of the Colledge, who keepes the bagge and provides necessaries. Besides, especiall respect is due to the five Masters of the Schooles, to Father *Adrian* or *Tush*, which the Students call him from his owne mouth, to Father *Lacy*, the Reader of Poetry, and Master of the Syntax. Father *Henry Bently*, and Father *John Compton* of Grammer, and Father *John Crater* of the Figures, and Father *Wilson* ouer-seer of the Print-house; and besides, duty is to bee giuen to the Porter, who is the Lord *Mountagues* brother, who hath not as yet beene higher promoted; to the Burfar, Brewer, Taylor, Butler, Baker, Apothecary, Shooe-maker, Master of the Infirmary, who ouer looks the sicke, the Clearke and Cooke which are all Lay brothers; which why they should bee thus honoured with Cap in hand I know no reason, vnlesse they meane to pay them with respect of boyes for the disrespect they giue them themselues; yet this may seeme sufficient for those, all which except Father *G. Kempe* and Brother *Browne* were neither borne nor breed to deserue higher, being such as

And likewise
ghostly Father
to the Stu-
dents.

either misfortunes, debts or misdeeds had in ship wracke cast vpon coast, where onely perpetuall seruitude was their liberty, and misfortune their onely fortune. Thus much for the obedience the Students are bound to bestow vpon Father Iesuites, and Lay Brothers. Let vs now descend to the Students: their chiefeft quality is noble blood for the most part, to make such a Proselite the Father compasse sea and land, perswading them that such a calling addes to their Nobility. Of others lesse eminent by birth, it is required they should at least equall, if not transcend in eminency of parts and wits, which in time would purchase better portions then men more nobly descended would haue affoorded from inheritance. The number of the first ordinarily neither amounts aboue or vnder an 100. of the other 20. The obseruation of the distribution of the day is thus: Euery morning the fifth houre summons them vp, the first halfe is bestowed in making vp themselves and their beds, the place where they slept is called a *Dormitory*, which contains three long Galleries topping the house: each of these is furnished with some 50. beds, distanced onely by a partition of boards; the next halfe houre the Chappell doth challenge their attendance, the Masse their deuotion, who-soeuer is absent shall bee sure to haue the vnwelcome presence of Father *Thunder*. At six they go all to study in a large Hall vnder the first Gallery, where according to order each takes his seate, where they study one houre, and in the midst wal-kes Father *Thunder*, and sees they all keepe silence
and

*Nobiles non
nascitur sed
fit.*

and be diligent at their bookes; al are bound to be there without budging at seuen, which is their houre of breakefast, they go downe two by two with their bookes vnder their armes, & first those in Rethoricke vnto the refectory, where euery one hath for his part a peece of bread and butter, and beere as pleaseth him. The losse of this breakefast is their punishment whose names had beene giuen vp to the Prefect for hauing spoke *English* the day before, but within a quarter of an houre, each boy quits the Refectory, and repaires to the schooles; from seuen and halfe, vntill nine and better they are exercised in repeating and shewing what cōposures they haue made, after which time the Prefects and Masters leaue the schooles, & the Students of the three vnder schooles, go vp to those of the vpper, which read to them Greeke till tenne, at which houre euery one betakes him to his study vntill eleuen, as in the morning before, then to dinner. After they haue raunged theselues a while the Rector and Fathers enter, the elder saies Grace himselfe, or ordaines another, which being done, he placeth himselfe at the vpper end of the Table, the others in their order. All this while the Students mouthes are shut, not from eating, but speaking, bestowing their eares vpon six other of their companions disputing three against three in two pewes one ouerthwart the other, of such things which may rather helpe digestiō to the Fathers, then benefit their owne vnderstandings, as whether their paternities had better eate flesh or fish, drinke wine or beere, & this dispute begins

Vide Lewis
Owen.

and ends with their dinner : At the Fathers meale both *Ceres* & *Bacchus* vouchsafe their company to sit, and that liberality too, their meat is what their delicacies can desire, that their Procurator caters for: the Abbey of *Watton* 2. leagues distant, furnishing thē with that fatnesse it was wont to afford the Monkes as you may read in *Owen*.

Now let vs come to the Collegiates or Studēts, and their diet: First they are serued in by seuen of their owne rancke weekly and in course, and according to seniority each man hath first brought him a messe of broth which is the antipast : afterwards halfe a pound of beefe which they call their portion, after an aple, or peece of cheese for their post past, bread & beere as they call for it. When they haue ended the meale, the Rector enioynes silence to the disputants, & then rising frō the table himselfe, stand and sayes Grace, which said the Students first go out one by one, each making his reuerence hat in hand to the Rector ; next after, himselfe goes forth to heare them play their musicke, which is in a great Hall ouer the Refectory; thēce vntill one of the clocke they recreate themselves in the Garden, thence each man to his study which is vntill two, then againe to the schooles, so vntill foure and a halfe (as in the morning) at their Greeke and Latine exercises : then againe to their studies vntill six which is supper time, and in the same manner spent as dinner, sauing that 6. others go into the pewes, and after some short disputations, one of one side reades the Latine Martyrologe, & another after him the English, which contains

taines the Legend of our *English* Martyrs, & Traitors together, sometimes two in one day.

The Students heare out the relation with admiring & Cap in hand to the memory of *Campion*, *Garnet*, *Thomas Becket*, and *Moore*. After this vntill 7. & a halfe musicke, vntill 8. they recreate themselves together, thence to their studies againe until halfe an houre be past, so to their letanies, & to provide themselves to bed, but before they doe it for the most part they demand on their knees all the Prefects benedictions, otherwise they take not themselves blest; then while they are disrobing themselves, one amongst them reades some miracle or new booke vntill sleepe close vp all, and Father *Thunders* noyse awake them in the morning. Discipline is here enough were it well bestowed; thus passe their dayes and yeeres, saue Tuesdaies & Thursdaies when on the after noones they are licenced to the recreation of the open fields; On this wise; dinner ended we march forth of the Colledge by 2. and 2. Father *Thunder* himselfe carrying vp the reare vntill we are distant about a mile from the Towne, where we walke, or play at ball or bowles or other such games, till the clocke and our stomackes strike supper time, whence repairing to the Colledge, rost mutton is our prouision being not ordinary Now let vs touch Sabbath affaires vnto which on Saturday on the after noone from 4. till 6. & after supper till 8. all the Students confesse themselves to their ghostly Fathers aboue named: on Sunday morning at 6. of the clocke they hie to their studies, where they read sacred letters vntill

untill 7. from thence to the Chappell and Congregation of our Lady, which is kept in one of the schooles, Father *Darcy* aforefaid being Prefect of the place, where fitting in a chaire, he exhorts all to the honour of the Virgin *Mary*, declaring to the her great power and miracles; all the schollers are not admitted here vnto, but those only whom the Prefect and his 12. Consultors approve of, which 12. Consultors are ordinarily termed his white boyes. The priuiledge of this sodality is that they haue graces, rosaries, & beades, Indulgences, Meddals and hallowed graines from his holinesse. In vertue whereof as the Prefect tels them being once admitted into the same society, they may obtaine pardon of all their sinnes past, at the houre of their death, saying or but thinking on the name of Iesus, *Mary*, *Ioseph*, they are actually pardoned & free from the paines of Purgatory, which otherwise had they not beene of this society they should haue endured.

With one of the aforefaid graines saying 1. *Aue Maria* they may by the vertue of each deliuer a soule from Purgatory. Besides on the day any that are in this sodality establisht, their sins are remitted, swearing fidelity, and stileing themselves the Virgins slaues: On this manner each Sunday betwixt 7. and 8. they spend their time and they all go to Masse, and receiue the Communion, thence to breakefast, after to the study, whereas before they busie themselves in reading diuine stories til dinner; anon after dinner to their Church where they sing Vespres and Letanies to our Lady for

lands conuersion, hauing written on their Church and Colledge doores in great golden letters, *Iesu, Iesu, conuerte Angliam, fiat, fiat.* These are only the outsidcs of their profession: But now will I rippe vp the very bowels of these treacherous glosing Fathers: First those schollers who are Nobly descended and of rich parentage, they striue to allure by their honied words, and flattering imbracings, indowing them with pictures, beads, meddals, Agnus dei, which they haue from *Rome*: Also that their baites may take effect, they licence them to participate of all those wines and juncates prouided for their owne pallates, and if white boyes of a comely feature they bestow on them (though ill deseruing) the preheminnence of the schooles. And with these is the Prefect of musicke most recreated, reading to them *Ouid. Hor. Catull. & Propertius.* As for the Interrogatory and confession of their ghostly Fathers, I referre you to *Peter de Molin*, which is intuled *Nouante de papisme*, where you may at large read those abhominable abuses committed in their Interrogatories. Againe, a second baite is laid for those more graue then the former; for instance, a Gentleman of *Yorkeeshire* by name *Mr. Henry Fairefax*, sonne to *Sr. Thomas Fairefax*, who not yeelding to their inchāting allurements, one night being a sleepe in his bed, 2. Iesuites clad in gorgeous white as they had beene Angels, approaching his bedside with 2. good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some sticke with wyery prickcs, hauing vncovered him, they did after so sauage a manner raze his skinn, that hee became

This they did in imitation of the two Angels that whipt *S. Ierome.*

for a while sencelesse , speaking vnto him in Latine that they were Angels sent from the Virgin to chastise him for some offences by him committed, viz. for resisting the power , and reuiling the proceedings of his superiours, exhorting him to that Order by vertue of the testimony giuen by the Virgin in the holy order of the Iesuites, which said, they departed, and left the rest so farre astonished that they knew not whether they had beene Angels or diuels : the day dawning, he found his lineaments of such a purple die , that they kept their hue a month after : But some what to allay the fury of his torment, Father *Thunder* , and Father *Gibbins* perswaded him it was some diuine correction to the intent hee should take on him their habit ; whereupon giuing credit to them, at 17. yeeres of age he was admitted into their society, about 4. yeeres after Father *Thunder* blushed not to acquaint this Gentleman with the truth of it, and that it was only done for his good , tract of time hauing now sufficiently digested his misery, and being by this time inur'd in their Orders, that howsoeuer (he so well approued of their demeanours) he resolved to continue his abode with the.

The second example is that Father *Francis Wallis* alias *Clarke*, now Minister of the Colledge desired to allure to their Order, one M. *William Abinton* a student in their house, only sonne to Mr. *John Abinton* , in whose house the Traytor *Garnet* was apprehended for 2. reasons : First because he was ingenious and well learned : secondly because his Father had lost the greatest part of his meanes in be-

behalf of the aforesaid apprehension, the Iesuites also hauing made largesse of promises to requite the said losse in ample māner, could no otherwise doe for him but so. The course *Wallis* tooke was this, one morning seeing him passe by his window went after him, calling him by his name, and saying unto him that a little before hee had heard a diuine reuelation from *St. Ignatius Layola*, that the first Student he saw going by his doore, he should declare vnto him he had chosen him to be one of his Apostles, & that without delay he must be for his orders; All which the young Gentleman hauing attētiuely heard, he doubted not of the truth of the vision, but before he would be entered a Iesuite, hee craued the space of a moneth to take farewell of his friends in *England*, which conditionally was granted, with a promise of a speedy returne: but hee no sooner had arriued his owne Country shores, but he vtterly disclaimed their superstitious reueales.

This Gentleman liues now in *England* at his Fathers house in *Holborne*, & hath affirmed to me diuerse times the same: Besides I was in his company when it happened.

The third example is *Mr. Herbert Crafts*, sometimes of the Vniuersity of *Oxford*, sonne to *Sir Herbert Crafts*, who traualling to *St. Omers* to visit his Father who liued in the Towne, was by him and Father *John Flood*, brought to the *Romane* obedience, and though his Father was a good Catholike, yet he coucelled him neuer to turne Iesuite. Yet for all that, they found out a way to draw him vnto them, which was a subtile and a craftie one indeed, viz. to entice him to take the spirituall exercise which hee refused not being a matter of honour amongst the Catholikes to enter into, the

See the Spar-
ring discou-
ery. pag. 12.

order they obserue in taking of it is this : in 15. dayes space he is appointed a chamber solitary, & sequestered from the rest, for this said space he is to speake with none saue his ghostly Father, who directs him in the distributiō of each day, 1. houre is to examine his conscience of what sinnes he hath committed in times past, another time to say his prayers, and office of the Virgin *Mary*; another for hearing of Masse, and saying of his rosarie, but the principal to which the ghostly Father doth apply himselfe, is to giue that persō certaine meditatiōs made by *Ignatius Loyola* which are as follow. First that meditatiō of the creation of the world: 2. the creation of mankinde, and how much man is obliged & bound vnto God for his creation : 3. what a man ought to do for those apparent benefits which we receiue from his liberall hands : 4. that there is no way more certaine vnto saluation, then that of a Monasticall and solitary life : 5. the explanation of this question, what this solitary or Monasticall life is, which they answer, that it is to liue in a Monastery or desert: 6. that all religious Orders at their first course & originall were holy and sacred institutions, but by the corruption of time they haue lost their ancient purity : 7. what a man is to doe for the surety of his saluation, seeing that (as it is their abominable maxime, with a kinde of a negatiue limitation) that any wandring from their Collegiate society, (which they terme their Paradise) into the world, can hardly attaine to the hope of saluation : 8. that that man which desireth the saluation of his soule, must renounce
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all the doctrines of the reformed Churches, and cleave only to their holy society; & that for 2. reasons: the 1. that as all orders at their 1. beginnings did obserue their injunctiōs punctually but through their corruption and dissention for priority lost that efficacy which they had at their Foundation; so they suppose their Iesuisticall society being newly instituted, hath not had the time to be corrupted (their other societies of the Dominicans & Franciscans being by their priuate dissensions much tainted. Secondly, that considering that their Grand *Ignatian* St. being highly preferred to the Almightyes fauour by the holy Ghost, and euen paralleling him with our Saviour in that power of casting out Devils, (if not rather procuring offertories by this fained power) thought that if other Orders had beene more strict then theirs, hee had neuer founded his or this society.

v. ibid. p. 25.

*Idem docuit
Franciscus Gid.
testimonium
Gregorij 9. in
fine testamenti
Francisci.*

And furthermore, they pretend that S. *Ignatius* received by diuine reuelation, that none of his Order should euer be damned for 200. yeeres terme, and this they belecue as an Article of their Creed. In conclusion of all, they exhibit vnto him the meditation of death, and contemplation of the paines of hell, so by these means they wonne the Gentleman to their Order against the will of his Father. In this very exercise I my selfe was initiated for some 15. dayes space, but it was Gods pleasure to giue mee more vnderstanding then to be led away with the rest. Besides these they haue yet further plots to bring their young Students in beliefe that they are well scene in Chyromancy, and can tell them their

fortunes, and what are these thinke you? either they must be Iesuites, or looke for a disastrous end. Of these falsifying trickes I my selfe was an eye witnes. Now let mee descend to their most barbarous proceedings, which are indeed numberlesse, but for auoyding prolixity, I wil recount here a few: Some few yeeres since, there was one Mr. *Edward Hastings* alias *Hurlston*, an ingenious young Gentleman, whom when they could not draw vnto them by the meanes aforesaid, they exercised on him such Tyrannicall discipline, that the least fault he did they Stoically interpreted to be equal to the greatest, & punish him accordingly; this most cruell handling of him being intolerable, he write to his friends and informed them thereof, most earnestly intreating them to sent for him. * But their letters were intercepted by the Rectors hands, & answered by him againe, that hee was wilde and head strong, and that it would proue his vtter ruine if he came into *England*, which hee perceiuing, he resolued with himselfe to leape over the Colledge wall, but being taken in the instant, Father *Thunder* clapt his buttocks till he left him halfe dead, to make him an example, then sent him away with 4. shillings in his purse to conduct him for *England*: so likewise they vsed * *Sr. George Brownes* son, and thus also they dealt with one Mr. *Henry Taylor*, sithence secretary to Count *Gondamor*, who hauing well felt the foresaid Fathers claps, was thence sent to *Rome* with a mission, and then also quickly weary of the same kind of discipline, wrought meanes to depart from thence too, but they

There is no way to go out of this Colledge or to write or receiue any letter, saue with consent of the Rector, for they are kept as in prison vnder looke and key.

This *Sr. George Browne* dyed at *S. Omers*.

they gaue him but 40. shillings to conuey him to *England*, who tooke *St. Omers* in his way to visit his mother there liuing, where then Father *Blunt* being resident, the Prouinciall of the *English* Iesuites, and shee remembring him of the seruices that her late husband *Dr. Teylor* Dr. of the Law had done for their society, in protecting in his Chamber that Iesuite Father *Gerat*, a comploter of the Gunpowder Treason, and then interpreter to the *Spanish* Embassador in *England*, in consideration whereof, the Prouinciall *Blunt* gaue him a letter of fauour to *Gondamor* the then Embassador in *England*, where the letter was write in this tenure, I intreate your Excellency to doe for this stragling sheepe who haue beene bred with vs, but refusing to take any more religious functions hath forsaken our Colledge; which Count *Gondamor* hauing read, made little account of the Gentleman, but notwithstanding reflecting vpon his fathers deserts, gaue him house roome and dyet, & afterwards perceiuing his dexterity of wit, made choise of him for his Secretary, and now since the death of his Mr. hee is retainer to his Catholike Maiestie. These past, in the yeere 1622. Father *Baldwin* was elected Rector of the Colledge of *S. Omers*, who had lately suffered imprisonment in the Tower of *London* for 7. yeeres space, for suspicion of high Treason, was in the yeere 1619. by *Gondamors* intercession was set free: this man insisting on the same steps with his predecessors, became the 1. *English* Rector of that Colledge, and the 2. yeere after, there was sent to this Colledge,

Sometimes the
boy of W. W.
bookbinder
of London.

a young Gentleman *Eftenclaus Browne* by name, sonne and heire to Mr. *Anthony Browne*, brother to the Vicount *Montagne*: this Gentleman after two yeeres abode there, wearied by their tyrannicall discipline, & desirous to get his necke from their yoake, counterfeited a letter from his Father to the Rector of the said Colledge, & deliuered it to one *Highā* a booke seller, who liued in the Towne, and vsed often to the Colledge, who deliuered it to the Poste which comes weekly frō *London* to *S. Omers*, to that end he should giue it to the Rector, which done, and the Rector vnclosing the letter, taking it to be his fathers own writing, where in he intreated to send his son ouer into *England* & furnish him with all necessaries besides, which the rector failed not to do vpon hope of his speedy returne; but he hauing priuately disclosed vnto one of his fellowes what his purpose & intentions were, was betrayed by his babbling, and well punished for a lyer; whereupon the Rector informed his Father what pranks he had plaid, and that if euer he should be in *England* he much doubted hee would turne Protestant; hereupon his Father sent word backe, that he should detaine him there protesting that he was sorry to bee father to so vntoward a sonne; and thus perforce they detaine this young Gentleman to this houre; and such like courses they take with all that would leaue them; and if any escape them, and hee after come to bee promoted to any place of honour, they traduce him and brand him with all titles of ignominy, and to this end they haue their Agents in
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all places of consequence to put in against them as witnesse these that follow. *Sr. Edward Bainham*, *Sir Griffin Markham*, the Arch-bishop of Rhemes, & *Father Barnes* a Benedictine, and others whom in my seuenth Chapter I shall speake of at large.

Now let vs come to the Iesuities theselues what loue and vnity they mutually entertaine amongst them, and to their 3. seuerall professiōs: the 1. and chiefe of them are meere Machiaulians, who doe nothing but imploy theselues in matters of State, and intinate themselves into the secrets of great ones, and giuing true intelligence to none, saue to the Pope his & Catholike Maiesty, whose sworne vassals they are; these obseruing no Collegiate discipline are dispensed withall by his Holines, as if they did God greater seruice in thus imploying theselues, then following Collegiate courses. As for their religion, they make it a cloake for their wickednes, being most of them Athiests or very bad Christians; these are they that obserue these 10. Commandements which follow.

- 1 To seeke riches and wealth.
- 2 To gouerne the world.
- 3 To reforme the Clergy.
- 4 To be still jocund and merry.
- 5 To drinke white and red wine.
- 6 To correct Text of Scripture.
- 7 To receiue all Tithes.
- 8 To make a slaue of their ghostly child.
- 9 To keepe their owne and liue on another mans purse.
- 10 To gouerne their neighbours wife.

As you may
read in *Speede*
his *Chronicle*.

These 10. Commandements they diuide into 2. parts, all for me, and nothing for thee: the charity they maintaine each among other is none at all, for they labour with enuy; as for example, Father *Parsons* died at *Rome*, through griefe for not being made Cardinal, *Creswells* faction preuailing against him, and *Creswell* himselfe notwithstanding his seruices done to the Sea of *Rome* and State of *Spaine*, was by new vpstart Iesuites, exauthorized and ejected from his place, which was Prefect of the *English* Mission which is now by dispensation from the Pope conuerted into a Prouinciall-ship, which was giuen to Father *Blunt*, who was lately in *England*, and wretched *Creswell* dyed about a yeere after at *Gaunt* in *Flanders*, well stricken with yeeres, but farre more with discontent, on the 20. of *March* 1622. And their malicious projects haue cast out Father *Foster* from being their Agent in the *Spanish* Court 1627. who for a Iesuite, which is rare, was an honest meaning man, and a very good fellow, and haue subborned in his place Father *Northon* a grand Matchianilian, and thus they haue vsed diuerse others, as old father *Flacke*, Father *Strange*, Father *Gibbins*. The 2. sort of Iesuites are those who preach, confesse, and teach youth & enuy each other for the number of their schollers and ghostly children; they are besides in no small emulation about their owne worth and learning, reading for the most part to their white boyes loose and lasciuious Poems. A third sort of Iesuites there are, not vnfitly termed simple ones; these are wonderful austere in their life, of a scrupu-

pulous conscience, and brought vp. to colour the courses and the Actions of the more cunning and politicke ones: of this rancke some 4. yeeres since was one Master S. of whom the Iesuites got some 12000. pound sterling, but since hee hath seene their jugling, and cheating, hath left them, and returned to his true religion and Country; of this rancke also there yet liues Vicount *Mountagues* brother, now Porter of the Colledge at *St. Omers*, of whom they haue got no lesse then 10000. pound sterling, of whom they report, that after his death his body shall worke miracles for the austerneesse of his life; of the same condition is Sr. *Gerard Kemps* brother, who is a Caterer to the Colledge, out of whose purse they haue pickt 2. or 3. thousands. These 3. seuerall ranckes and Orders aforesaid are growne to a faction, about the Iesuitrices or wandering Nuns, some allowing, some disliking them vtterly. This order of Nuns began some 12. yeeres since, by the meanes of Mistresse *Mary Ward*, and Mistresse *Twiety*, two *English* Gentlewomen, who obserue the *Ignatian* habit, and goe clad very like to the Iesuites, in this onely differing from the other Nuns: They walke a broad in the world, & preach the Gospell to their sex in *England* & else. where: The first that induced this order of Nuns, was Father *Gerard*, then Rector of the *English* colledge at *Leige*, Father *Flacke* and Father *Moore* assisting him therein, but others oppugned them, as Father *Singleton*, *Benefield*, and *Flood*, refusing to giue them their *Ne predicate*, but rather adiudging them to a retired and Monasticall life, whereupon

there hath risen no small variance amongst them; but in the meane space this foresaid Mistresse *Ward* is become mother Generall of no lesse then 200. *English* damfels, being most of them Ladies and Knights daughters, who liue in their Colledges at *S. Omers*, *Liege*, and *Colen*, & from thence are for *England* to conuert their Country: it fell out that not long after their mother Generall went to *Rome*, with 7. or 8. others to establisth their Order with his Holinesse, which though he confirmed not so fully; yet he gaue her a toleration, which being obtained, she procured another Colledge also to be erected in *Rome*, where shee hath vnder her gouernement about 100. *Italian* Maids; But from *Rome* the last yeere she went to *Vienna*, where she hath likewise procured to bee erected another Monastery, the Empreffe her selfe protecting her; but now she is daily expected in *England*, to take account of her she-Apostles labours; in a word to conclude, these Iesuites endeauour to demolish all Orders & places of eminency aboue them; all which I obseruing, laboured with al possible meanes to get out of their clutches, and though I had promised them to turne Iesuite, yet had I leaue to goe to *Siuill* with their Mission, & from thence to *Madrid* to take leaue of my Parents; and so to returne againe to them, & thus in 1622. I departed *St. Omers* for *Spaine*, with the Mission consisting of 12. of vs, whose true names were, *Clifford*, *Gerard Appleby*, *Connier*, *Hausby*, *Robinson*, *Euely*, *Naile*, *Atkins*, *Middleton*, *Farmer*, and my selfe.

who were the
fairest of all
the rest, as
Mistresse
Vaus, *Stanly*,
Fortescue,
also the Lady
Willoby.

CHAP. III.

This fourth Chapter containes his departure from St. Omers, and voyage into Spaine, where on the Seas he with those cleuch in his company were taken by a States-man of warre, hauing beene in fight with them from seuen in the morning, till three in the afternoone, after by the Captaine of the said man of warre, whose name was Iacob May, were boarded upon a ship of Hamburge, which they met with on the Seas bound for Spaine, in the which ship after ten dayes saile, they were taken againe by a little Gally belonging to the Port of Sally in Barbay.



In the yeere 1622. August the first, wee departed from S. Omers for Callis in France, where wee were imbarcked in a ship belonging to Dunkerke, which was then newly loaded for S. Lucas in Spaine, hauing taken a false certification from the gouernor of Callis, that the ship and goods belonged thereunto.

*This ship was of an 100. Tunne burthen, carrying 12 peece of Ordnance, 40 men besides passengers, one Chirurgion, and two Trumpeters. And we departed with seuen other ships in the company, and hauing sailed to the Promontory called *Fines Terra*, vpon the coast of *Galisia*, we descryed a ship comming from the coast of *Portugall*, which tooke his course aside of vs, at last wee perceiuing hee discerned our *French* colours, we forthwith made towards him, who put out the States colours, but we supposing him to be a Pyrate of *Argier*, *Sally*, or*

Rochell, it would not be amisse to board him being so neere the coast of *Spaine*, not doubting within a few houres to take him, to the which end the Admirall with the other five being all *French*, ioyned himselfe to the Vice Admirall being the strongest of the company, they were conceited, it were best to let him goe; but the Vice Admirall desirous to contest with them preparing himselfe for to fight, launching forth his boate, charging his Artillery, Muskets, and Murthering pieces, laying his traines of powder, nayling vp his decks, crossing the hatches with Cables, & hanging his grappling chaine on the maine Mast; which done, the Captaine of the Vice-Admirall *Iaques Banburge* by name, began to encourage his Marriners, telling how easie it was for seuen to take one, not thinking the supposed Pyrate to haue had about 30. men, and ten peeces of Ordnance, whereupon the rest gathering together, resolved that the Admirall should make the first onset, and the Vice-Admirall the second, and the rest in their order; but the *Hollander* discerning vs to be *French* made no haste to escape vs, and hauing gotten the winde made towards vs with a desire to get some prouision of vs for his money, and we towards him, which seeing, he hung out a flag of truce, but our Admirall saluted him with two peeces of Ordnance, our Vice-Admirall with 4. and the rest in their order came on, which he valiantly withstood, putting forth on each side some 14. brasse peeces of ordnance, not hauing before out about 4 or 5, his burden being some 200. Tunne, with 150 men, and 5 Trumpeters, who turning about, gaue vs two broad sides with his ordnance, shooting

shooting 3 or 4 of our ships through, and throughout. Our Admirall and the other *French* ships seeing themselves deceiued, and that hee was no Pyrate but a States man of warre, fled, leaving our Vice-Admirall engaged in the fight. The Vice Admirall seeing how the case stood, said vnto vs 12. that we were now to dye with honour, or suruiue with infamy, and because we were young and vnexpert in Sea fight, to encourage the better made vs to drinke each one of vs a good draught of *Aqua vita* with Gunpowder; This done, hee enioyned his Marriners to play on them with small shot, but they replying so stoutly, made our marriners quickly quit the hatches and fly to their Ordnance vnderneath as their best defence, whereupon we kil'd the Master of their ship, which their Captaine perceiving discharged more eagerly, and with the shot tooke off the sterne of our ship, which our Captaine perceiving grew desperate, euen sometimes minded to blow vp the ship, in twelue shootes more they strooke downe our maine Mast, and kil'd our Chirurgion who newly was come vp from vnder the lowermost deckes, and saying these words, *si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos*, was slaine on a sudden with a common bullet, and hauing one hand on my shoulder, pulled mee downe along with him, his blood streaming out vpon me.

And thus after seuen houres fight they boarded vs, with fire and sword massacring all those that came first to their hands, and after they had cleared the deckes they desisted.

Then examining all that suruiued, amongst the rest they found vs 12 to be *English* youths and passengers,

sengers, and kindly entertained vs. Next day they meeting with a ship of *Hamburge* bound for *Spaine*, loaded with boards and beere, commended vs to him to conuey vs to the aforesaid *S. Lucas* in *Spaine*, surrendring vp all our furniture which we brought in the *Dunkers* ship, which ship they carryed with them to *Holland*, being laden with very rich commodities to the value of 7000 pounds, and so thanking them for their affection to the *English* Nation we left them, and continued our course for *Spaine*, and comming to the Cape of *S. Vincent*, we descryed comming towards vs a little Gally, which we tooke to be a Fisherman, and being destitute of vituals and prouision, we got vp the maine Mast and made signes vnto them for succour, hoping in an houre to haue gone with them on shoare at the Fort of *S. Vincent*.

But our supposed Fishermen came sooner then welcome, for hauing first coasted vs round about, and perceiuing our vessell though great, yet of little defence (as in truth it was, all the Marriners being meere Anabaptists) came directly vpon vs, and we getting on the hatches ready to leape into them; perceiuing our Fishermen turned to a Gally of 18. oares on each side, hauing in him besides about 100 *Moores*, *Moriscoes*, and other runnagates, who comming within shot, let fly at vs two peeces of Ordnance, and making a great shout altogether in signe of ioy they had gotten a prize.

And we seeing our selues quite lost, strooke saile and submitted, they entring our ship, tooke vs out into them, and sent our ship with our Pilot and 12. *Moores* into *Sally*.

CHAP. V.

The fift Chapter declareth how he was sold with the rest in Sally, and the great misery they endured untill they were ransomed, and how the Merchant was poysoned by the Moores for redeeming them, & after his death how the Iesuites cheated his sole daughter and heire of the moneies which from vs was due vnto her, for those her Father disbursed in our ransom.

After we were taken by the Moores (as aforesaid) we were bound hand and foote, and cast into the Prow or forecastle of their Gally, where we lay foure dayes space, not permitted somuch as to stirre from the place.

After these foure dayes past, and the seas growne calme, they vntyed our hands and feete, brought vs from the Prow to the board of the Gally to helpe them in rowing, putting foure and foure to an oare, but I being vnable to keepe stroake with the rest, was well beaten, and bound againe, and cast backe to the Prow, the rest doing their deuoire, where kept close till night, then I enioyed their company.

At midnight, two Moores come downe vnto vs, and secretly selecting two of the youngest and fairest amongst vs, abused their bodies with insatiable lust, and on the next morning they stripping themselves starke naked, and powring out water one vpon the others head, supposed by this washing they were cleansed from their new acted sinne.

Another night the *Meeres* making merry vpon the decks, and halfe drunke with their drinke which they call *Opium*, our Marriners of *Hamburge*, and some *Portugall* Captaines which were with vs perceiving such oportunitie, we encouraged each other so rise vp against them, their weapons being below with vs, and one of the *Portugals* hands vntied; whereupon we agreeded, and this *Portugall* beginning to vntie the rest, was apprehended in the Act by the Captaine of the Gally, who comming down in a fury, said that he knew what we intended, and that he could discover in his sleepe, more treachery then we could inuent being awake. And well might he do so hauing the helpe of their Priest with him who was a Witch (as most of them are) and then putting the plotters to death, hee fettered vs more strongly with irons.

And so coasting the coasts of *Spaine*, still expecting some other booties, but finding none, entered the straites of *Gibraltar* towards *Argier*, but the winde turning contrary, wee were constrained to repaire vnto *Sally*. And the day before our arriual there, being destitute of victuals, the Priest called their *Alfaqui*, coniuered the fish of the Sea to draw neere to the Galley, so that they tooke them vp with their hands, as many as sustained vs till wee arriued at *Sally*, where we were carried to the Castle, and crammed like Capons, that wee might grow fatter and better for sale, and being brought to the market, were shared amongst them and sold.

And thus wee were diuided to seuerall masters, taking farewell one of another with teares in our eyes,

eyes, neuer thinking to meete any more : the price which was giuen for each of vs was 25 pound more or lesse, our masters being *Moriscoes*, which dwelt at the Castle.

The *Hamburges* likewise were sold in like manner, but in this respect were in farre worse estate because they were sold to *Moors* in that Country, and therefore had lesse hopes of future redemption: But amongst the rest of our company I deemed my selfe the happiest, because I fell to the Captaine of the ship, whose name was *Alligallan* a *Morisco*, who had beene banished with a 100000. more from *Spaine*, by *Philip* the third, vpon suspicion of treason. These *Moriscoes* came into *Spaine* with *Iacob Almanzor*, otherwise called *Vilodor Caliph*, who conquered *Spaine* and brought them in with him, where they resided 500. yeeres, vntill the last extirpation as now said.

This *Morisco* carried me to his house, where fettering one of my legges with an iron chaine, and clothing me with a canuas suite, laid these iniunctions vpon me : first he gaue me charge of his stable, and then to grind at his hand mill, and to draw water at the Fountaine, with many others of the like nature.

The victuals he gaue me were *Veregenas*, Cabbage, and Goats flesh ; As for my lodging it was in a dungeon in the market place, where they vse commonly to lodge their slaues, who repaire there euery night about eight of the clocke, their masters manicing their hands before for feare they should make an insurrection, the number being about 800.

being *Spaniards, Frenchmen, English, Italians, Portugals, and Flemmish*, our beds were nothing but rotten straw laid on the ground, and our couerlets peeces of old sailes full of millions of lice and fleas, so that we could take no rest, being constrained to put backe to backe and rub out the paine; about five of the clocke in the morning the doore being opened we repaire to our masters houses, and so to our wonted worke.

And it chanced on a time that I hauing not performed my ordinary taske, was beaten by my master so cruelly, that for a long time after I lost the vse of my left arme, which hee percciuing said, at most it was but the losse of a *Christian dogge*. Another time going to fetch water from the Fountaine, I chanced to make water against the Church wall, which a *Moore* seeing, presently made toward me, and asked whether it was the custome of my Country to do so or no, if it was, it was not the custome of theirs, and thereupon beat me till hee left me halfe dead. A while after this, my master percciuing me to be sicke and feeble, and not able to performe any seruice, gaue mee leaue to see a *French Merchant*, by name *Iehan de la Goretta*, to see if I could perswade him to redeeme me; this merchant traded from thence to *Sinill*, and *Cadiz*, and vsed to traffique for slaues and other commodities, to whom when I had opened my case, he promised to do for me what possibly he could, and hauing taken my name in writing, he presently told me he knew one of my name, whom (as it fell out) was my *Vnckle*, who was then the *English Consull* for the Merchants

chants at *S. Lucas*, and thereupon hauing examined me, and finding me to tell the truth, offered to my master 50. crownes for my ranfome, but my master vtterly refused it, then the Merchant rose higher, and gaue him the summe of fixscore crownes and vpwards, and so I was ranfomed and set at liberty.

Now I began (hauing a *Moore* in my company for my conductor) to enquire after my companions, whom I found in the Castle, and in feuerall priuate houses, whom they scarce euer suffered to come abroad, especially the fairest and youngest, whose bodies they abused with their Sodomy. I hauing with much difficulty obtained to see them, tooke my leaue of them and went to the Merchant, acquainting him how I had beene with my companions, and intreating if hee could possibly hee would ranfome them, who made great demurre for the present, not knowing them, and besides they being so many in number, that their ranfome would amount to a farre greater summe of money then he could well disburse, whereupon I perswaded him that it would bee an exceeding charitable deed, and no lesse available vnto him, their Fathers and friends being men of great fashion in *England*.

So then at last the Merchant partly resolved to redeeme them, went to visit them, but most of their masters would not part with them vpon any termes, which the Merchant perceiuing, betooke himselfe to the Gonernor of the Castle who was his very great friend, and presenting him with a diamond ring of 600 crownes price, procured the

Gouernor to buy them for himselfe, who did it, and gaue for them, some thirty pounds, some forty pounds a peece.

Which done, he deliuered them vp to the Merchant, which the *Moores* their masters vnderstanding, came in great rage and tooke them out of the Merchants house where wee were altogether expecting to be imbarcked the next winde for *Spaine*, but one of their masters saying I was the occasion they were like to loose their slaues, drew his Cimiter vpon me to kill me, but I betooke my selfe to my heeles, and tooke sanctuary in the gouernors house, whom when I had informed how the case stood, came out with his Guard and protected mee, and tooke my companions from their mesters againe, and put vs all in a house neere his owne, with a guard of 12 musketiers to defend vs till such time as the Merchants shippe was ready for *Spaine*.

Hereupou the *Moeres* their masters were further enraged, and hauing complotted together, said they would haue them to be gelded, and to be sent for Eunuches as a present to the King of *Marruecos* to attend vpon his 300 wiues, so they went to the Gouernor and declared this their minde vnto him, the Gouernor was much perplexed, not daring to deny any thing which was for his King.

Whereupou the Gouernor not knowing any other way to preuaile, intrated them that they would not doe so, and that vpon a greater occasion they should command him greater matters, and so with perswasions and good words he obtained his will, and wee being freed from all danger, and the
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Merchant ready to depart for *Spaine*, one of the aforefaid *Moores* presented him with a poysoned tart, to the end he dying therewith, they might recover all their slaues. But as it pleased God this poyson wrought not with him for a day and a half, for after dinner he tooke his leaue of the Governor being as yet sound, and the Gouvernor brought him on ship-board, taking vs 12. along with him, where departing, we all gaue him most humble and hearty thanks, as the sole instrument of our happy deliury. And thence hauing hoysed vp sayles we went on our voyage, and scarcely hauing sayled the space of halfe an houre, the Merchant began to waxe wonderfull sicke, & to raue, and withall to complaine of the tart, which the master of the shippe seeing, turned his course to *Mammora*, a towne now belonging to *Spaine*, 8. leagues from *Salley*, where anchoring that night, we expected the morning tyde to enter the Port, the morning tyde being come we carryed our Merchant on shoare, and I being about to lay him on a bed, he presently expired in mine armes, not making any will or disposing of his goods: Next day he was buried with all honour the Gouvernor of the Towne and Souldiers could exhibit; we 12. carrying torches before his corps to the Church, sang the *requiem* and dirges of the dead, and the Priest celebrated Masse for his soule.

Which Ceremonies ended we returned to our ships, and being ready to depart with the next morning tyde, there drew towards *Mammora*, the *Moore* whom they call the Saint of *Salley*, with

30000 *Alarbes*. and assaulted it with such fury & shouting, as if heauen and earth were come together, then making their onset were valiantly repulsed, the towne being assisted with 160 *Marriners*, and *Passengerr* out of our shippe and pinnaces, but especially by two *French* Gunners who neuer let fly in vaine, the *Spanish* Gunners missing for the most part.

Thus a great part of the *Moores* being slaine, the rest fled with their *St.* backe againe to *Salley*.

And wee 2. dayes after departing the Towne, continued our course for *Cales*, but drawing neere the City of *Alarache*, wee were chased by three men of warre of *Argier*, so that we were forced to take shelter vnder the Castle of *Alarache*, where I and another of my companions got on shoare, vnwilling to venture any further in the ship, but finding there a lighter boate of the *Gouernors* ready for *Cales*, wee embarkt our selues therein, being accompanied with one Captaine and a *Dominican Fryer*, and when we were neere *Cales* the Fryer began to tell the Captaine of the best *Curtesans* in the towne, but in the midst of his story he perceiued a *Turkish* Barke making towards vs, which broke off his discourse, and droue him to mumble ouer his mouldy beades, and say his *Breuiary*, and office of the *Virgin Mary*. But hauing gotten on the *Spanish* shoare, told what was behinde of his former discourse.

Here I departing with my other companion, went to *St. Lucas* which was 3. leagues off to my *Vnckles* house, where I was receiued and entertained

tained with no little ioy, where also 10. daies after, the rest of our cōpany arriued, with whom being furnished for my iourney accompanied them to their Colledge in *Siuil*, whence taking my leaue I left them, being not willing to tast any more of their discipline, and wishing them withall to take order to satisfie the Merchants daughter, hauing already done it for me.

The Rector made answer for them to me, that he would take that to his charge.

And so I went to the Court of *Madrid* to visit my Parents and friends who knew not what was become of me, where being entertained with no small joy, I opened to my Father the misery I had suffered & acquainted him with the Iesuites practises at *St. Omers*, and the reasons wherefore I left them; this my Father hearing, grew into dislike with the Iesuites, but especially when he vnderstood that the Rector of the Colledge of *Siuil* had cheated the Merchants daughter whose Father lost his life in ransoming their schollers, which cheat was cōtinued on this māner. The Iesuites of *Siuil* hauing beene informed that the Merchant disbursed not ready money for their ransome, but was to pay it at his returne, now (he not returning) they affirmed that they thought in conscience they were out of debt for the matter, neuer considering that the Merchant had left his warehouse fraught with the value of 10000. crownes behind, which their deceit his daughter now seeing sued them in the law, but the Iesuites so possessed the Iudges that they ouerthrew her in the cause, so

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that now she was left destitute of father & goods, the foresaid *Moores* & Iesuites being tribly paid.

Now the Iesuites wrote to *England* to their friends for their ransomes, which being speedily sent, they enjoyed themselves.

Moreouer they made a Tragical-Comedy of our voyage, whereby they got much money and honour, whereupon al people admired Gods providence, and our deliury out of such manifest dangers, which the Iesuites ascribed only to their protector *S. Ignatius* we being their schollers, and thereupon they collected no small summes of money, which they pretended was to pay for our ransoming.

All are there
liuing, sauing
onely *Conners*
who dyed vp-
on his arriual
at *Susll* thro-
row the misfe-
ry he endured.

And now they keepe these schollers in the Colledge studying vntill such time which is about 2. yeeres hence, when they shall be ordained Priest and Iesuites to be sent to conuert their Country.

CHAP. VI.

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This sixth Chapter containes diuerse remarkable things touching the Iesuites and Monkes, and also the death of his Father in Madrid, where after his voyage he liued two yeeres, vntill his Catholike Maiesty nominated him his Captaine for Flanders.



IN the yeere 1623. I arriu'd at *Madrid* as aforesaid, where I resided with my Parents liuing in peace and tranquility, vntill such times as there came to *Madrid*, that magnanimious and vertuous Prince *Charles* Prince of *Wales*, now King of great *Britaine*, whose voyage procured the wonder of the world, the like being neuer heard or read of; but leauing the description thereof to more skillfull pennees then mine owne, I returne to my intended subiect. First then the Iesuites perceiuing what finall accounts I made of returning vnto them, gaue me ouer for a castaway, and sought by all meanes they could to disgrace me to my parents and friends, but I being afore acquainted with their dealings, kept mee out of their clutches. Now the Earle of *Carlile* the Lord *Hayer* by name, arriu'd at *Madrid*, took me from my Father and made me his interpreter for the time of his abode in *Spaine*, and after his departure I past my time to and fro in diuerse *English* Gentlemens company; still expecting the conclusion of the

match betweene *England* and *Spaine*, and hoping thereby to be admitted into the seruice of *Donna Maria* the Infanta whom my Father had tutoured in the *English* tongue, and had also the promise of all courtesies thee could possibly do him, and thus passing my time, I fell into acquaintance with Mr. *Francis Browne* sonne and heire to the Vicount *Mountague*, and Mr. *Henry Barty*, the now Lord of *Lindseys* brother, one Mr. *Anthony Inglefield* the foresaid Mr. *Brownes* cosen germane and Earle of *Bristols* Page. This M. *Browne* had a Benedictine Monke to his tutor whose name was fryer *Bennet* alias *Smith*, who through the aduice of another Benedictine Monke one Father *Boniface*, tooke him out of the Earle of *Bristols* house, and put him to a Priests house in *Madrid* to be tutour'd and brought vp in learning, telling him that it was very absurd that such a Gentlemans sonne as hee was should be Page, and that especially in *Spaine*.

But their intent was to make him one of their owne order, & so get his meanes away from him, for they enioyned the Priest to looke to him very narrowly, & not suffer him to go abroad, without either going himselfe, or else sending a faithfull companion along with him, and that vpon *Sundayes* and *Holidayes* he should bring him along with him to his consens house to dinner, where I meeting afterwards with him, and growing intimate with him and his cosen, they complained to mee what seuerity the Monks exercised vpon them, but especially vpon Mr. *Inglefield*, inciting

him daily to take their habit vpon him, saying, that there was not such an order to bee found in the whole world besides, and that hee should bee admitted into the cōpany of any Duke or Prince, and moreouer reckoning vp how many Popes had beene of their Order and the like. As for Mr. *Browne* they kept him in so close, that hee rather liued the life of a Monke then a Courtier, for they made him euery day to meditate vpon death, and the danger of liuing in the world, thinking thereby to draw him to their Order, at least to be well affected thereunto. Likewise they made him say the Office of our Lady, and their grand Priests breuiary, and so at length they got such a hand ouer him, that they made him oft times go on foote while they rode about junccketting in his coach; but now leauing the Monkes awhile, let vs come to the Iesuites and *Austen* Fryers.

First how the Iesuites went about to seduce to them one Mr. *Henry Challoner*, sonne to Sr. *Thomas Challoner*, late Tutor to Prince *Henry*: this young Gentleman not contenting himselfe with the bare knowledge of Arts, and liberal sciences at home, but desiring likewise to be more really and experimentally informed by visiting forreigne parts, imbarckt himselfe at *Douer* for *St. Lucas* in *Spaine*, where being arriued tooke his way by *Siual* to *Madrid*, and at *Siual* hee went to the Colledge of *Englisb* Iesuites to see the discipline and gouernment thereof, and the Iesuites seeing him to bee but tender of yeeres, made full account to draw him to their Orders by their flattering words and

enticements, telling him as yet hee was in a great errour: that it were his best course to admit of the *Romane* Catholick faith without which there is no saluation; but he demeaned himselfe so discretely that they could not possible worke him ouer with all their enticements. Hereupon seeing they could not preuaile by their arguments & inticements they kept him in their Colledge perforce, where considering in what strait hee now was, contriued the meanes of his liberty after this manner: hee told them that hee had a brother a neere retainer to his Highnesse of *Wales*, who had sent for him to preferre him to his seruice, which the Iesuites hearing dismissed him speedily, for feare they should incure some great displeasure. And so taking his leaue he tooke his journey for *Madrid*, where by the way he met with a certaine *Austin* Fryer, which was then trauailing for *Madrid*, whose company he enioyed to the foresaid *Madrid*, but on the way the Fryer well obseruing his comelineffe and ingenious lookes grew forthwith inamoured with him, in so much that he desired to be his bed fellow, and in condition thereof hee promised him a nights lodging with his sister, who for her beauty was then paralel'd but by very few in all *Spaine*; but this young Gentleman not giuing way to his request, as exceeding the bounds of reason and modesty, left the Fryer much perplexed in his vnnaturall desires; when they came to *Madrid*, the Fryer went to his Couent, and this young Gentleman to the Court, where he was entertained by his Highnesse, who

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gaue charge to his Secretary that he should want for nothing, telling him that his Father had beene a second Father to his brother whose god-sonne hee was; thus passing his time at the Court vnder the Princes protection and care, was here also as before at the *Siuit* Colledge assaulted by one Father *Foster*, but he put him off as the rest. A little after he returning into *England* with his Highnesse. Now my Father continued in his tutorship of the Infant vntill he fell sicke and dyed, *November* the last, 1623. the chiefe occasion of his death being this: the Iesuites and their dependants, seeing that he cōsulted not with them as in times past, for finding himselfe wonderfully mistaken in them and their religion, said it was high time for him to looke to his owne soule, and yet he doubted not if it pleased God but he would saue one. Whereupon the Iesuites endeavoring by all possible meanes to exauthorize him vnder hand, informing the Infanta that his disease the cough of the lungs might proue infectious to her person; vpon this she sent her Physicians to visit him, and they finding it otherwise, shee continued him in her seruice.

But a little after hee being aduertised by his friends of the Iesuites plots & information against him, & seeing also the same himselfe went home, and after eight dayes space with sicknesse and discontent he dyed, leauing his place to one Father *Boniface*, in whose Church he was buried, his body being accompanied by the Earle *Gondamor* and other Nobles of the Court, and all the seruants of

of the Infanta, with many other *English* Gentlemen, as Mr. *Barty*, Mr. *Browne*. S. *Edward Bainham*, Mr. *Inglefield*, and others; the dirges and *requiems* and other ceremonies ended, my brother and I went to kisse the Infantas and *Duke Oliuares* his hands, who most graciously receiued vs, and procured vs our Fathers pension.

This past I liued at *Madrid* at my mothers house 7. or 8. monthes, in which I continued my former friendship with Mr. *Browne*, and Mr. *Inglefield*, but especially with M. *Inglefield*, who told me againe how vehemently he was vrged and importun'd to turne Monke, whereupon I diswaded him from it, which Father *Boniface* smelling out, gaue order to his tutor to refraine my company, which M. *Inglefield* took so grieuouly, that on the Sunday following when his tutor was saying Masse at the high Altar, got from him, and came to me where I entertained him with all respect and courtesie. But Father *Boniface* vnderstanding where he was, came to him, and perswaded him to returne to his tutor but seeing he could not preuaile by perswasions, thought to do it by threates; but all in vaine, for the young Gentleman was resolu'd rather to die then to turne a Monke, which Father *Boniface* seeing returned to his Couent as wise as he came.

A little while after, he councelled Mr. *Bennet* the aforesaid Mr. *Brownes* tutor, to conuey him to *Rome*, which hee did, and intreated Sr. *Griffin Markam*, and Sr. *William Stanley* who then liued at the Court; and with whom I daily kept company, to perswade me to follow the warres, supposing

posing thereby in my absence to regaine M. *Inglefield* with their pertwasions: I presently gaue eare, and hauing got audience of his Maiesty, I intreated him for a commission and patent for a land company in *Flanders*, which his Maiesty forthwith granted me, and withall gaue me 200. crownes for my *viaticum*: so taking leave of my mother and friends, I tooke my journey for *Flanders*, but in the meane space, M. *Inglefield* receiued a letter from his father, in which hee enioyned him to returne to the Vniuersity of *Doway* in the Province of *Flanders*, where his yonger brother was a Student, which foresaid Vniuersity was but foure leagues out of my way, and so we resolved to trauaile together, and a day before wee departed, Father *Francis Foster* came to visit vs, and inuited vs to accompany him the next day to *Valodolid*, it being but two leagues out of the way to *Flanders*, at whose request M. *Inglefield* and my selfe resolved to go with him, but especially for the great desire wee had to see the *English* Colledge there; whereupon the next day we departed to *Valodolid*, where after three dayes iourney we arriued, and were inuited forthwith after our arriuals by the Rector and other Fathers of the Colledge to lodge with them, whose request we accepted of, staying with them that night at supper, and bedtime being come, they lodged Mr. *Inglefield* at one end of the Colledge and my selfe at the other, telling vs it was not a custome among them for two to lye together, whereupon I betooke my selfe to my rest, and he to his: And

I being in bed, the Sub-Rector and two of his schollers went to his Chamber, and after some conference had with him, they brought him certaine iunckers & sweete meates with the best wine in the towne, telling him that if he would be pleased to stay with them in their Colledge, he should haue all the respect and honour which a Gentleman of his quality may challenge. Furthermore they shewed him the sepulcher and monument of his Great Vnckle *S. Francis Inglefield* sometimes priuy Counsellor, and Master of the Wards to *Queene Mary*, and *King Philip*, who had also beene buried in their Colledge, and had beene as they say one of their cheefe Benefactors, & for his sake they were bound to giue him respect, and the best counsell they could: but he replied that he must with all haste make for *Doway*, sith his father had sent for him to come thither: on the next morning as soone as I rose I went to his Chamber, where he told me of al occurrences and passages with the Iesuites the night past, which hauing done wee resolved to depart after dinner, but the Rector, & Father *Foster*, and Father *Ward* the Sup Rector, very earnestly besought vs to stay with them two dayes longer, because they had a Lay brother *John Hill* alias *Wood* by name, who was there for *Flanders*, and would be for our company if we would stay so long for him, which we did. This *Hill* had beene sometimes a Pyrate, and Captaine of a shippe belonging to *Sir Henry Mannering*, who comming for *England*, *Hill* with drew himselfe, and fled to *Ligorne* in *Italy*, where giuing all that he had got
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by Pyracy to the Pope, and the Generall of the Iesuites for the remission of his sins, at last turned Iesuite himselfe, whilst we expected the company of the said *Hill*, the Iesuites continued their banquetting and collations in *M. Inglefields* Chamber, but seeing at last how little they preuailed in their purposes dismiss vs, *Hill* going along with vs, whom wee found to bee a crafty companion, and one who with his subtle artifice and skill laboured to entice *M. Inglefelde* to *S. Omers*, which the better to effect, he sowed dissension betwixt vs as wee trauailed to *S. Sebastians*, where hee went to the Iesuites * Residency, and we to an Inne in the towne, but the day following this brother *Hill* came to our lodging, and in my absence inuited him to dine with him at the Residency, with whom he went, and after dinner the Iesuites perswaded him to leaue my company, *Hill* hauing informed them how I affronted him in the way, and besides that the way I resolved to take was very dangerous and chargeable, sith I was to go by land, & through many desarts in *France*, and the lands of *Burdeaux*; which arguments had so farre forth preuailed with him, that had I not by a desperate search and enquiry by chance found him out, he had beene gone by sea to *S. Omers*, with *Hill*, but when I met with him and askt him his resolution, he told mee hee would go by sea, vrging me with the aforesaid reasons of the Iesuites, which I hauing forth with confuted and cleered my selfe, wee instantly resolved to take post horses, and continue in our iourney by land, and on the very same day we rode to *S. Iohn*

This residency the Iesuites got by cheating the Priest of the towne about 6. yeeres since.

de Lux in *France*, and *Hill* followed vs, chusing rather to loose all the prouision he had prouided for sea, then to leaue *M. Inglefields* company: so posting on through the desert of *Burdeaux*, finding my selfe cleere from the danger of the inquisition, and falling into words with Brother *Hill*, they gaue occasion of blowes, at last after halfe an houres fighting, being by *M. Inglefield* parted, who inclined to my side, the which brother *Hill* percciuing lost his labour in that he intended, reconciled him vnto me, and that night in token of an humble reconciliation, supplied the place of an Oastler in pulling of my bootes; so arriving at *Burdeaux*, being wearie with riding Post, we agreeded with the messenger to trauaile with him to *Paris*, giuing him euery man five pound apeece (the iourney being 300. miles) to defray our charges, whence comming within foure leagues of *Orleance*, some iests passing betweene *M. Inglefield* and a *Frenchman*, *Hill* perswaded *M. Inglefield* who did not vnderstand the *French* tongue, that he was abused by the *Frenchman*, which gaue him occasion to strike him ouer the face, whereupon the *Frenchmen* which were in company assaulted vs, and had it not beene for a *Rocheleer* wee had beene slaine, who related vnto him that hee was misinformed by Brother *Hill*, which they considering, dry-basted Brother *Hill* and left vs.

Afterwards comming to *Orleance*, *Hill* complained to the Iesuites in the *French* Colledge of the seeming abuse offered vnto him vpon which they pretending to be Christs followers, perswaded him
that

that if he tooke a blow on the right eare, he should turne the left also, where seeing himselfe so slighted in his complaint, railed extreamely against them, not deeming them worthy to bee couered with the robs of their disorderly Orders, and thinking them to be a disgrace to all others of that society. From thence continuing our iourney till we came to *Paris*, calling him there to an account of the money which we deliuered vnto him being our purse bearer, found his reckoning short by seuen pound, which he pretending to haue lost, gaue vs reason to discard him; we traualing by our selues from *Paris* to *Doway*, at which place leaving *M. Inglefield* with his brother, and Doctor *Killison* President of the *English Colledge*, I resolued from thence to *Brussels* and so to *Bredah*; but being invited by *M. Francis Fowler* the night before I departed to the Caterers house, I found at supper, the *L.S. sonne*, *M. F.S.* and *M. T. A.* and *M. W. P.* where supper ended, *M. P.* floating in his cups, began a * discourse concerning the casualties we are subiect vnto in this world, preferring the Order of a Franciscan before others. To whom I answered that on condition hee would turne Fryer, I would turne Monke, I being seconded by *M. S.* and *M. Fowler*, which their iest at last turned to earnest, whereupon *M. P.* disrobing himselfe of all his rich apparell, gaue them to his Hoste *Edmunds*, who being potshotten and perceiuing the Moone to shine bright through the windowes, said with a loud voyce, that the holy Ghost was descended, and opening his armes to receiue it fell downe backward and broke his pate, from thence being

Which discourse began by reason of their intemperate drinking of Muscadine, which was the incendiary of some quarrels the day before.

carried to his bed, wee continued drinking to our new vocation till the day pept out, at which time reeling to the Franciscane Monastery entered himselfe into their Order, they neuer examining the cause of this sudden vocation, being glad of such a prize, shaued his crowne and inuested him in their ornaments, M.S. and M. Fowler going to the monks were admitted with the like ioy at the same instant. But I taking my leaue of them at the monastery doore, said that I for my part was onely in iest with them. But this being noysed about the Vniuersity, it came to Doctor *Kellison's* care, vnder whose charge these new Fryers were, who sent for me, and said he much admired that such a thing should happen in my company, and if that they had intended religion they might haue bin secular Priests in his Colledge, it being for them more profitable and honourable: I answered that I thought it impossible to gouerne the wils of other men, and supposed my selfe happy in keeping my selfe from the like shauing. Vpon this answer the Doctor demanded of mee in what case they were when they entered themselves, to whom I said they might thanke their god *Bacchus* more then any thing else for their new orders, which he hearing tooke his leaue of mee and went to the Franciscans, accompanied with M. *Bradley* a Priest, M. *Parkers* cozen. So I leauing the Vniuersity went to *Bruxels*, and from thence to *Bradab*: but *Bradley* being denyed enterance by the Fryer, who said it was against their Orders for any one to speake with any of their Nouices, *leapt ouer the Garden wall, and got vnder his Cozens window,

For so they
terme all the
first yeere.

window, calling and saying vnto him, Cozen, Cozen, cosider I pray that you haue taken a religious Order without knowledge of mother, brother, or kindred, and that your vocation is not good, being vndertaken in a hot braine. His Cozen hearing this and being counselled by the Fryers, he opened his window and said, *discedito à me Satan*. Six dayes after being in a better temper, perceiuing his owne folly, desired to depart from thence, which he did with great difficulty for he was perswaded by the Fryer, that if euer he departed from them, being entered, he lost, the saluation of his soule. To whom he answered that he intended this journey for *England* to receiue his portion; and taking leaue of his frindes to returne againe. Vpon which promise they suffered him to depart. Thence coming into *England*, was receiued of his friends, and not suffered to returne, onely sent a summe of money to maintaine their Couent. The Fryers perceiuing that he should neuer returne, preached against his Cozen B. and other Priests for diswading him from his returne. But concerning M.S. and M. Fowler, who were entered into the Benedictine monastery, whose example encouraged M. Alex. Wy. and M. Edward More to follow them. But the Monks being more subtile then the Fryers, vsed these men with all the courtesie they could, that they might induce their Order, after these kindnesses they bare a more rough hand ouer them, and amongst the rest Doctor *Rudisent* their President, vpon slight occasion enioyned these Gentlemen to pennance, which was, that they should prostrate them-

themselves at the inward Chappell doore whilst the rest of the Monks came in and sang Vespers. Whereupon some of the brauer sort to shew their authority, would tread somewhat hard vpon them, and their long lying on the ground, with their hard pressing, caused them to let flye backward, inso-much that the sent compelled the Fryers to depart the Chappell. A while after these Gentlemen perceiuing their hard vsage, departed their monastery, resolving for *England*, although they had promised (desiring to be freed from their bondage) to make aspeedy returne, which they neuer performed to this houre.

CHAP.VII.

CHAP. VII.

This Chapter containeth the state and demeanour of the English Fugitives under the King of Spaine his Dominions and else where, with a Catalogue of the Colledges and Monasteries belonging to our English Iesuites, Monkes, and Seminary Priests beyond the Seas,

BVt gentle Reader, giue me leaue a little to digresse, and reckon vp vnto you the state of our *English Fugitives* in the Court of *Spaine*, and first and formost *S. Anthony Shurley*, who stiles himselfe Earle of the sacred *Romane Empire*, and hath from his Catholike Maiesty a pension of 2000. duckets *per annum*, all which in respect of his prodigality is as much as nothing. This *S. Anthony Shurley* is a great plotter and projector in matters of state, and vndertakes by sea-stratagems to invade and ruinate his native Countrey, a just treatise of whose passages would take vp a whole volume.

Next vnto him there is one *Sir Edward Bainham*, who was a grand comploter of the Gunpowder treason, and an agent for all the rest to *Flanders*, *Rome*, and *Spaine*, at which place he liued for foure or fiue yeeres in great reputation and esteeme. In *Spaine* he grew familiar with *Creswell*, but the Gunpowder treason taking no effect, they forthwith fell to difference, and hauing spent 12000 pounds sterling which he carryed out of *England* with him,

he fell into great misery wherein he liues to this day, and (because his plot failed) hee is neither countenanced by his Catholike Maiestie, nor by the Iesuites who seduced him. I being in his company at *Madrid*, and telling him of *Creswells* death, he made answer that he hoped he was in the deepest pit of hell, hauing beene the occasion of his ruine, with many others.

Likewise there is one Mr. *John Persall*, who is a meere formalist, and hath for his pension of his Catholike Maiesty 20. crownes a month but were it not for *Don Duarte* brother to the Duke of *Braganza*, who relieues him now and then, he might starue with hunger notwithstanding his pension.

These pensions are but onely as a bait to allure others: for they are seldom or neuer paid.

There is also one Mr. *William Sadler*, who hath 40. crownes monthly pension from his Catholike Maiesty, who neuerthelesse were it not for his wiues sake he might keepe lent all the yeere long, for shee with her daughter brings him gold and siluer without going to the *Indies*. Moreouer there is one *Henry Butler*, which teacheth his Catholike Maiesty to play on the Violl, a man very fantastickall, but one who hath his pension truly payd him for his fingers sake. Also there is one mistresse *Mary Monpersons* who liues by trading.

Again there is one Mr. *Anthony Pinto*, sometimes a seruant to *Creswell*, who seeing how ill the *English* Fugitiues were treated, discarded the name of an *English* man, and now passeth for a *Spaniard*, and thereby liueth farre better then the rest, being one no lesse subtile then his Master
thus

thus much for the *English* secular Fugitiues of note at *Madrid*.

But now let vs come to the Clearkes and religious men. First, to the *English* Iesuities whose Agent & Procurator generall is Father *Northon* one for policy, very subtile and dangerous. This *Northon* was created D.D. in *Paris*, & was sometimes Vice-President of the Colledge of *Doway*, and afterwards turned Iesuite. Agent and Procurator generall for the *English* Monks, is one Father *Boniface*, a very crafty fox, and a Smiths sonne in *Redding*, hee is so ambitious and haughty, that he will not acknowledge his parentage, but giues out he is some great Gentlemans son. As for the secular Priests they haue one *Missenden* for their Procurator generall, a simple fellow, but wonderfully mallicious. Now touching those of the *Scottish* Nation which reside in the Court of *Spaine*, there is none of account but Colonell *Simple*, who betrayed *Lyer* in *Flanders* to the *Spaniards* some 30. yeeres since, and receiued 25000. crownes for requitall of his treachery, and now liuing in *Spaine*, hath lately begun a foundation of a *Scottish* Seminary, the Prefect or Rector whereof, he indenteth to make his base sonne *Hugh Simple*, whom he hath trained vp in the *Spanish* Iesuities Seminaries, one who may proue as treacherous a companion as euer was his father. For his Maiesty now of *England*, being in the Court of *Spaine*, hee gaue vp diuerse petitions & aduertisements to the King and Counsell of *Spaine* that they should not con-

clude any match with *England*, vnlesse there should be erected in each Vniuersity vnder our King his Dominions a Colledge of Iesuites for the trayning vp of youth in the *Romane* faith and doctrine, and to shew himselfe the more zealous, printed these said aduertisements with his name subscribed, and deliuered them to his friends of the Court. As for the *Irish* Fugitiues there are more of them then of any other, the streete wherein they lodge is by the *Spaniards* termed the lowlie streete, and as for their quality, saue these that follow: First, he that pretends to be Bishop of *Armath*, and *Dublin*, then the Earle of *Beere-hanen*, with two or three more of the King his Pages, all the rest are meere cheaters and vagabonds. The said Bishop and Earle are Agents for *Tyron* and *Therconiell*, who liue in *Flanders* in the Archdutchesses Court, and from them to other Papists in *Ireland*, they daily importune his Catholike Maiesty & his Counsell to inuade the said Kingdome with an army, not doubting but it shall bee deliuered vp into his hands, from which their sollicitation they could not forbear euen when our King was in *Spaine*. And thus much for the *English* *Scottish*, and *Irish* Fugitiues which are at this present resident in the Court of *Spaine*. Now for the Colledges & Seminaries of the Iesuites, Monks, & Fryers, and other Seminary Priests, Premitt the Reader to *Lewis Owne* his running Register in the publike Library at *Oxford*, of which he may at large see which I will here but name; as the
Colledge

Colledge at *Vallodolid*, and that at *Siuill*, and the Residence at *Madrid*, and another at *St. Lucas*, another at *Lisbon*, of which a secular Priest, one *Numan* by name is the head, who is now in suite with the Iesuites about the propriety thereof, but especially because there is one *Don Pedro Continio* a *Portugall* Gentleman, who was once gouernor of *Baia* in *Brasill*, who by reason of his great corruption & vnlawfull gifts he receiued there at his returne from *Spaine*, fearing least he should bee examined by his Maiesty how hee came by these great riches, he had to bring the world into a good conceite of him professed that he would build a Colledge for the education of 100. *English* youths, which after they had beene trained vp there, might returne to their Countrey & conuert many to the *Romane* obedience, of which Colledge hee promised the said *Numan* to be head, and likewise hee made the same promise to the *English* Iesuites, that one of them should bee head, if his Holinesse would approue thereof, and hereupon engaged them so deepe in the Law, that 20 yeares tryall will scarce end their controuersie, hee in the meane time derideth both parties, hauing no intention at all to performe what he hath promised.

But neuerthelesse one *Haruy* a secular Priest, *Numans* Agent here in *England* for the getting ouer of youth, perswadeth the Catholikes and their Bishop of *Chalcedon*, that without doubt Father *Numan* will ouerthrow the Iesuites. As

for any *Scottish* Colledge or Seminary there is none, sauing that which Colonell *Simple* is beginning in *Madrid*. As for the *Irish* they haue three, one in *Salomanca*, another in *Siuill*, and a third in *Lisbone*. As for *English* Nunneries, there is only one which is at *Lisbone*, whereof you may read more at large in *Robinson*, and thus much for *Spaine*.

As for *English* Fugitiues in *Italy*, there are verry few. At *Millaine* there resideth Sir *Thomas Stukeley*, who hath 100. crownes a month pension from the King of *Spaine*. This *Stukeley* is a grand traytor, and enemy to his Countrey, and were it not for the Duke of *Feria*, who entertaineth him at his owne table, he might long since haue rode backe to *Madrid* on an Asse as hee came.

Likewise there is one *Webb*, a retainer to the King of *Spaine*, who liued wonderfull poorely. As for the City of *Florence*, there liueth Sir *Robert Dudley*, who styleth himselfe Duke of *Northumberland*, who left *England* because he could not be suffered to enioy a second wife, his first wife then suruiuing. This *Dudley* now enioyeth his second wife by a dispensation from his Holinesse, and is in great esteeme with the Duke of *Florence*, in regard of his Art in contriuing and fabricating of ships, and Galleyes; and hath obtained of the Emperour to be declared Duke of *Northumberland*, who hath giuen him the tittle already, and the land when he can catch it.

Now let vs come to *Rome*, where of all places
of

of *Italy* we haue but one *English* Colledge, (besides the residence of the *English* Iesuitrices, who spoke Latine to his Holinesse, to the end that he should confirme their Order, and their sufficiency (though women.) for preaching the Gospell to all nations, euen to Turkes and Infidels, mentioned in my third Chapter, whereof Father *Fitz Herbert* is the Rector, who had beene before a pensioner, and spyer to the King of *Spaine* in *France*, and his seruice being past, and his pension failing him, out of pure necessity he and his man were constrained to turne Iesuites, or else starue. And hee being a worthy scholler and a great polititian, was very welcome to that Order. But to come from *Italy* to *Flanders*, our *English* Fugitiues living there, are as follow: Sr. *William Stanley*, who betrayed *Deuentre* a towne in *Holland* to the *Spaniards*, this Knight laments now his misfortunes, and saies he hath out-liued his friends, and in the yeere 1624. hee was constrained to goe to *Spaine* in his old age, hauing now seene 95. yeeres, and there to goe Cap in hand to all the priuy Counsellors, to craue his pension which had not beene paid him in six yeeres before. And after he had spent 3. months in petitioning them, they granted him 10000. crownes and the tittle of an Earle to sell, or bestow on whom he pleased; and thus he returned to *Flanders* leauing his money in the handes of a *Spanish* Iesuite Father *Anthony Vasques* by name, who promised to returne it for him by a bill of Exchange, but neuer did it to this day. Where-
upon

upō seeing himselfe thus cozened in his old age, turned Carthusian at *Austend*, and gaue the Carthusians there his Plate, and that little money which he had, where I haue heard him often cōplaine of the Iesuites, and say hee was heartily sorry to finde them such knaues, and that if his Maiesty of great *Britaine* would grant him pardon, and leaue to liue the rest of his daies in *Lancashire* with beefe and bagge-pudding, he should deeme himselfe one of the happiest in the world; but this could neuer be obtained of his aforesaid Maiesty he hauing beene so great and notorious a traytour.

Likewise there is one *Neuill*, who stiles himselfe Earle of *Westmerland*, but his Eearledome many times will scarce furnish him with a dinner, and were it not for his * second wife who playeth the shee Physitian in the *Archbishops* Court, he might be put oft times to narrower shifts, notwithstanding his 100 crownes pension a month.

There is also one *Sir Thomas Leige*, who notwithstanding his 40. crownes pension a month in the Castle of *Antwerpe*, for a man of his fashion his wife and children liue in a very meane estate.

Amongst all these *Sir Griffin Markham* hath gone the best way to raise his fortunes; hauing got into fauour with the Duke of *Nuburge* who giues him the surest pension of all. This *Sr. Griffin Markham* at his first arriual at *Bruxels* being kept vnder by the Iesuites, was driuen to such an

exi-

This *Neuill's*
first wife is
yet liuing in
London

exigency that he was constrained to plucke out the inlaid siluer of the hilts of his sword, to buy flower to make an hasty pudding for his dinner. There also is one *M. Ward*, who notwithstanding the pension of 40. crownes monthly, liues in great want, *Mr. Young* likewise hauing like allowance, & sharing in the same misery. Besides *Mr. Parsons*, brother to the grand Iesuite of that name now dead, is in no better condition.

There is also one *Gabriel Coltsford*, a notable spye and traytor, both to his King and Country, who with his companion *Clifford*, is more noxious to our Kingdome then 100 others, who is of indifferent estate, but of a minde farre aboue.

There is also one *M. Verstegan*, who did not his wife keepe vp his credit might be yokt with the rest.

And now we are come to the regiment which the *L.V.* and *S.E.P.* conueyed for the *Archduchesse* seruice. This *L.V.* after his arriual, sent a cozen of his, one Captaine *B.* into *Spaine*, hoping of some great reward answerable to his expectation, which was a chaine of gold from his Catholike Maiesty, valued at 400 crownes, which my *L.* refused hauing beene at 5000. pound charge in that seruice. Three of his Captaines which were *Sir R.H.* *Sir E.E.* and *C.T.* & *C.S.* a little before had a like recompence, they being cassierd, and the souldiers mixt with other companies, who hauing disburst in the conduct of thes Souldiers 3000 crownes, not 1000 returned to them againe. Whereupon

my I.V. vpon distaste herein left the seruice being minded for *England*, leauing Sir E.P. Colonnell in his roome, who after the sidge of *Bredah* being ended, was a like reiected, & his regiment being reformed into one company, was giuen to Captaine *Rhisby*, once Sergeiant Maior to the same regiment. And a while after, Sir E.P. and most of the Captaines were purposed for *England*: as Sir W.T. Captaine B. Captaine B. Captaine L. Captaine V. Captaine L. Captaine M. and Captaine W. with their Auditor C. all these are returned to *England* with the ruine of their states and fortunes: and those that continue tooke their pay of reformed Captaines, which were *Bernington*, *Gage*, *Shawe*, and Sir E.E. the *Scottish* regiment which was vnder the conduct of the E. of A. was likewise reformed, whereupon Sir *W.E. Sergeiant Maior to the said regiment, vpon discontent thereof, departed and came for *England*. Sir I.H. Captaine B. & Captaine H. following him, the remainder of the regiment reformed into one company, and giuen to Sir *James Creeton*. there being behind Captaine *Lucy*, and Captaine *Mannington*, with diuerse other *Scottish* Captaines. And the said E. of A. hauing had a promise of his Catholike Maiesty to bee one of the most Noble Order of the Golden fleece, in expectation thereof, & other honors, continued there vntill the yeere 1628. but seeing how his pension and hopes failed him, he returned for *England*.

A great person, who if he had beene employed at his returne would haue prooued the glory of this Nation.

There remaine also at *Bruxels* one *Lerde Littleton*,

leton, who notwithstanding his fathers seruices to the Pope, and his 40. crownes a month pension, is in the same predicament with the rest.

Now for the *Irish*, as *Tyron* & *Terconnell*, they haue some pittance allowed them, and especially *Tyron*; who hath a regiment of three thousand *Irish* vnder him: wherewith he proiecteth with supply from *Spaine*, to inuade and surprize *Ireland*. And thus farre of our secular Fugitiues.

Now take a Catalogue of the Monasteries, Seminaries, and Nunneries in *Flanders*: First, at *Bruxels*, there is a Nunnery of *English* Nunnes, of the Order of *S. Benedict*, the Abbatisse: whereof is the now Lord *Northumberland* his sister, & hath, vnder her tuition some 60 *English* Damsels. The ghostly Fathers that are ouerseers of this monastery, are two *English* Iesuites, Father *Gardiner*, and Father *Walgrane* alias *Flower*, who are likewise Agents for the Iesuites in *England*, and intelligencers for the Archduchesse.

There is besides another Nunnery of the third Order of *S. Francis*, which is gouerned by one Father *Bella* Fryer of the same Order: and another at *Cambray* of the Order of *S. Benedict*, which is gouerned by two Monks of the same Order, as Father *Leander*, Father *Rudeffend*. Another at *Louaine* and *Gaunt*, which are likewise gouerned by the Iesuites, another at *Graueling* of poore *Clares*, gouerned by the Iesuites, as also are the Residencies of the Iesuites, that are at *S^t. Omers*, *Liege*, and *Colen*.

There is also a monastery of the *English* poore

Terresians at *Antwerpe*, governed by one Doctor *Wright* a secular Priest, all which foresaid Nunneries of them containe at least 40. or 50. Damsels which are most of them Gentlemens daughters of very great fashion in *England*, & the rest some Chābermaids which hauing beene by the Iesuites well rigd of their maidenhead, & something old, are sēt ouer to these or such like places to do penance for their sins in a Nunnery, where it is much doubted that they continue neuer thelesse in their old courses, and intice likewise the young Dames to the same.

For not many yeeres since, one *ward* a secular Priest, and Chaplaine to the *English* Nunnery at *Bruxels*, falling in League with some of them, got from them about three or foure hūdred pounds worth of iewels and diamonds, which the Iesuites smelling out, turned him out of his place; telling him that he had vsed juggling & dishonest meanes to come by that which hee had gotten from the Monastery: And in the yeere 1625. there arose the like difference betweene D. *Clement*, Deane of S. *Trigoules* at *Bruxels*, and Vicar general of the armies of his Catholike Maiesty, and Father *James Harford* Chapelaine to a Company. Dr. *Clement* accused Father *Harford* of dishonesty with another mans wife, and *Harford* accused him for being dishonest with his owne Neece, and for a glutton and vncharitable man, saying he had seene him disgorge his stomake of whoie Capons leges at once; whereupon Father *Ramyres* Canon of S. *Trigoules*, one guilty in the
same

With *Harford* guilty in the same kind was Sir *T. M.* who was bastonado'd in the *Strand*.

same kinde, reconciled them for feare of further scandall.

But to come from their Nunneries to their Colledges, as 1. to *St. Omers*, which I haue fully decyphered in my third Chapter: next that at *Doway*, whereof *D. Kellison* is President, next that Monastery of Benedictine Monks, of which Father *Rudeffend* is the President, with whom *Sr. Herbert Crafts* leads a Monasticall life. There is also a Monastery of *English* Fraciscan Fryers besides 2. more Colledges, the one consisting of *Irish*, the other of *Scottish* men. To these the Iesuites haue a Colledge at *Watton*, not farre distant from *St. Omers*, which they call their Nouiship for the nurturing of their young Iesuites, Father *Benefield* being Rector thereof. Another they haue seated in *Gaunt*, which is intituled *Casa professa*. Another vnder the Prince of *Leige*, that was founded with those monies which were got from *M.S.* whereof in the 2. Chapter. The discipline they vse in this Colledge to their Nouices is in teaching Philosophy and Diuinity, Father *Sherly* being their Rector. As for your Monks, they haue besides these 3. Monasteries; one in *Paris* in the Suburbs of *S. Germane*, whereof Father *Bernard* alias *Berington* is Prior; this was he that imprisoned *Barnes* that famous Monke, who comming for *England*, who is likewise the greatest inteligencer to the *Spanish* Embassador against our State. The other 2. Monasteires are situated one at *S. Malloves* in *Brittany*, and the other at *Nansey* in *Lorraine*. Concerning your

secular Priests, they haue one Colledge in *Paris*, by the name of *Arras* Colledge.

As for your *English* Fugitiues, it is with them as followeth, 1. at *Rhems* liues D. *Gifford* Primate of *France*, and Archbishop of *Rhemes*, the Duke of *Gwies*, reseruing all the reuenewes thereof for his owne Kitchen, deducting onely to the Archbishop 2000. pound annually. At *Paris* liues Dr. *Bradshaw*, Dr. *Mailer*, and Mr. *Fosser*, a secular Gentleman; who at the *Queenes* comming to *England* was aduocate to her Maiesty in the behalfe of the Catholikes in this Land; but he hauing vnderstood, that intelligence was giuen to the Archbishops Grace of *Canterbury* cōcerning his carriage, he retired to *France* with all expedition, where failing of these large promises formerly made to him, liues in misery and extreame pouerty.

By this may be discerned the number of our *English* Fugitiues, with their Colledges, Nunneries, and Monasteries beyond the seas, which yeerely draw out of our Land 100. at least of young Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, who although they pretend conscience, and want of charity here, the occasion of their departure, yet none (I dare say) in the world, they being gone ouer, more enuious and hard hearted then they themselues each to other. As your priuate Gentlemen Fugitiues hunt after aduancement by disparaging others of their owne rancke, your Priests disparage the Iesuites; the Iesuites the Priests; the Priests againe the Monkes; the
Monks

Monks the Fryers, & the Iesuites all. In somuch that if you visit any of them, your entertaiment shal be scarce any thing, saue their vpbraidings, and exclamations against one anothers monasteries and priuate persons: so that it would be no small paines for a man, so long to trauaile amongst them, vntill hee might finde 3. persons to speake well each of other: this being a fault so common amongst them, that they are noted among all Nations what soeuer with whom they conuerse. Others there are whose most earnest expectation and heartiest desire is, the ruine and vtter destruction of their owne native Country, which is the issue of their departure, and accordingly God doth prosper the, laying on them the like punishment he inflicted on the *Iewes*, by dispersing of them through many Nations, and giuing them vp to dissension among themselves, and liuing in great want and misery.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAP. VIII.

This eight chapter containes the cause why hee left the service of his Catholike Maiesty and came for England, and returned to the bosome of his true mother the Church of England, and the iniuries and aduentures he suffered in France, till he arrived the English shoores.

First, though a child and hauing not as yet attained the yeeres of discretion, I was still (as all men are by a naturall inclination) well affected towards my natie soyle; which the Iesuites collecting from me, pressed me, and declared daily to me how much I was obliged vnto God for deliuering me out of the bondage of errour and heresie in my very infancy, and diswaded mee with all from conuersing with any of my natie Countrey which were not of the Church of *Rome*, vpon paine of being anathematiz'd, and reiected out of the same holy Catholike Church. And when they heard of the decease of my grand-father and other kindred, they charged mee not to wish a *requiem* to their soules because they were heretickes, and so consequently are damned in hell, and commanded me to pray to the Virgin *Mary*, and all the Saints in heaven for the rest of my suruiuing frindes, that they might at length become Protestantes to the *Romane* faith and obedience.

When I came to be 18 yeeres of age or thereabouts;

abouts, I vndertooke in secret to read and peruse the sacred scriptures, and being curious to know the grounds of the differences betweene the Protestants and our selues, as of those: of the Popes supremacy, the riall presence of Christ in the holy Eucharist, the Indulgences, pardons, and profits of Purgatory, with the Popes authority to depose and set vp Kings, I began likewise to inquire into, and examine the liues and courses of our Iesuities and Priests, and moreouer I superuised the letter of D. Hall and M. Bedell, which I found in my Fathers study, and after I had conferred one thing with another, I found more resemblance and probability of the truth in the Protestants religion then in our owne. Besides this, I neuer found any pregnant prooffe they had out of the Scriptures, that the Pope was the onely head of the Church militant, or any good authentique argument for Purgatory, Indulgences, holy graines, Meddals, and the like; as for the reall presence, I could neuer obtaine fully of my selfe to beleue it. And as for the Popes Bull, for which each person from seuen yeeres of age and vpwards giues 12 pence to his Catholike Maiesty, by vertue whereof hee may eate * *grossura*, with egge, milke, butter, cheese, and the like, on Saturdayes and such like dayes; I perceiued it to bee a meere policy and trick of the King to fill his coffers, the Pope giuing him way, and partly sharing with him. Now touching their miracles they pretend to be daily done in *Spaine, Flanders, Italy*, and other parts,

L

(though

This *grossura*,
is the same
with that wee
call gosse
meat.

King Charles
by the Infan-
tas intreaty
visited this
Nunne when
he was in
Spaine.

Read at large
hereof in the
French Tra-
gicall history.

Father Bently
& Father
Freman, the
one minister
to the Col-
ledge, and the
other one of
the masters of
the schoole.

(though inquisitive thereabouts) yet I neuer could see any. And as for the holy Crucifix which is in the Suburbs of the City *Burgus*, which they shew to great personages, as if it were Christ himselfe, telling them that his haire and nailes do grow miraculously, which they cut and paire monthly, & give to Noblemen as holy reliques, I iudge it a thing incredible, & thereby all their pretended miracles to be but meere Impostures. As likewise the grand miracle of * *Hermana Luisa* the Nunne of *Carrion*, who for twenty yeeres space hath liued by the bare receipt of the hoste, which to belieue I thinke argues a very sottish credulity, and infinite other miracles and reliques which they haue, I haue found to be meere cheats and cosenages. As also their Masses for the dead, and deliuering of soules out of Purgatory, by saying Masses for them on a priuiledged alter. Nay some of them make spels of their reliques, as *Peter Godfrey*, that famous Priest of *Marsels* in *France* did, who was burnt not many yeeres since for bewitching the principall Ladies of that Prouince; for instead of an *Agnus dei*, and other reliques, hee gaue them enchantments, whereby they may fall into great loue with him. Moreouer I examined the cause why the Pope should beatifie *Garnet*, and *Campion*, with others, vnder the pretext of religion, and could finde no reason but for the contrary, seeing the Iesuites confessed to my selfe, that the Legend of miracles of their Saints is for the most part false, but it was made for a good intention, and

and herein that it is lawfull and meritorious to lye and write such things to that end the common people might with greater zeale serue God and his Saints, and that otherwise there would be no meanes to gouerne them, and especially to draw the women to good order, being by nature more facile and credulous, and for the most part addicted to nouelties and miraculous euent.

Likewise it is their Doctrine, that it is a meritorious deed to kill or depose any King or Prince excommunicated by the Sea of *Rome*.

Likewise the discontent of my Father after his death, and his Letters to his Brother in *England* gaue mee to vnderstand, that the *Romane* Faith was not the surest way to Saluation.

Likewise, these most abhominable dealings that are vsed at the Election of their Popes, being chosen for the most part by fauour and monneys, their predecessors being extinguished by Poyson and villainous meanes, and for which effect the King of *Spaine* hath Ambassadors continually employed at *Rome*, which Ambassadors doe conferre great largesses of annuall pensions to enflame then to nominate him Pope whom he pleaseth. The like doth the King of *France* by his Ambassadors, but the *Spanist* Indian Oyle for the most part greaseth home to the purpose. For when the *Spaniards* saw the King of *France* to enuade the *Valtoline*, the yeere 1624, that the Pope tooke his part as one of his creation, they began to cast out Libels, and set them vpon the

Omnia Scenalia Rome.

Pasquill of *Rome*, threatening the Pope with a suddaine end if he did not recant, which he did, for feare that the *Spanish* Venome might not operate in his Stomacke.

Likewise, the detention of the Kindome of *Naples* from the Pope confirmed me that the *Spaniards* were, and are little better then *Atheists* onely making vse of the Pope for their owne patticular ambition and ends, as to confirme and establisth him in vnlawful Monarchies, and vnder colour of Religion to make Subiects become Slaues.

Moreouer, *Charles* the Fifth sacking *Rome*, and with his Army besieging the Pope in his Castle of *S. Angelo*, was to this particular end, to confirme him Emperor, and to colour and maintain all his vnlawfull vsurpations.

Likewise, it confirmed me in the Protestants Religion, to see how in *Flanders* and other parts, the Iesuites, Fryers, and others, before they enter their Colledges, Monasteries, and other Religious Houses, to be Probationers only for a weeke or a moneth, their Friends, Parents, or others giue them a good summe of money to spend in Ale-Houses, Tauernes, and other prophane Houses, for to take their fare-well of the world. Of this I was an eye witness both at *Antwerpe* and *Doway*.

Likewise it confirmed me in the said Religion to see Protestants with whom I conuersed to be so modest, religious, and honest, quite contrarie to the report of the Iesuites which make them worse

worse then Diuels. All which I hauing well considered with my selfe, and also obseruing the cozenages and impostures of the Iesuites, Priests and Monkes in *S. Omers, Doway, Flanders, Spaine, France*, and else where, my Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall, I came for *England*, where intending to declare my selfe a Protestant, was aduertised by some great Personages of authoritie in this Kingdome, to keepe my resolution to my selfe for a while, whereby I might discouer the plots and stratagems of our aduersaries, and so doe my Countrey farre greater seruice. Whereupon I straight made my repaire to the Court of the Archduchesse, where being suspected as a Spy, and in great hazard of my life by the negligence of some who had imployed me, I had forth-with beene imprisoned had not Earle *Gondamor* interceded for me; who neuer could be perswaded that euer I would turne Protestant, being so long confirmed in the *Romish* Religion. But I would not let any occasion ouerslip me, but taking the best opportunitie the time would then allot me, I directed my course for *England*, where after a quarter of a yeeres abode, I was sent ouer to *France*, hauing there my residencie at *Paris*, where I gaue intelligence to some great Parsonages of this Kingdome, and sending Letters by my Man for *England*, he being bribed by some of our Land (whose names I will here spare) they were intercepted and deliuered to a *Sorbon* Doctor, Doctor *Mailler* by name whom the Letters partly concerned. * This be-

At this verie
time one
Smith nephew
to the B. B. of
Calcedon staid
two monthes
in *Paris* to kill
me.

Of this their
visitation M.
Gostellow my
fellow priso-
ner was an
eye-witnesse

came an occasion of great afflictions vnto me, for being by him discovered, my Pension from *Spaine* was debarred me, and forth-with the Iesuites and Priests banded themselves against mee, and caused my Hoast to deliuer mee vp to Prison for some monyes I owed him, where I suffered for fixe moneths space, and perceiuing no order taken for my deliuerance thence from *England*, and being also sollicitied and importuned by Letters from my mother and other Friends out of *Spaine*, and visited daily by one F. *Latham*, D. *Mailer*, and at length by *Francis Foster* who came from my Mother in *Spaine*, who perswaded mee to returne vnto *Spaine*, and recant, and if I would not be for *Spaine*, he would haue me for *Naples*, *Millaine*, or *Scicily*, where my former Pension should be continued vnto mee, and his Catholike Maiestie would grant me a Company as before hee did in *Flanders*, and would confirme vnto me my Patent of Infranchisement, so that I should inioy all priuiledge that any Gentleman did there borne, which Letters and visitations I entertained vntill my Mother had paid my depts with my owne Pension, and being freed out of Prison, I shewed them a faire paire of heeles, and instead of Going towards *Spaine* or *Italy*, I bended my course towards *England*, taking my iourney towards *Roan* and *Deepe* in *Normandy*, being accompanied with M. *Thomas Gostellow*, Fellow of *Corpus Christi* in *Oxford*, and finding no Shipping either at *Roan* or *Deepe*, wee bent our course for *Callis*, taking our iourney by a Towne called

called *Arks* or *Arka*, two Leagues distant from *Deepe*, where lodging at an Inne in the furthest part in the Towne, at midnight the Hosts Nephew and other Souldiers whom wee had courteously entertained at supper, being Billited in the same lodging with vs, and then bound for *Denmarke*, who smelling vs out to bee *English*, made vs rise out of our beds, telling vs, that their Captaine sent them to take vs as Spyes sent to betray the Kingdome, and vnder this pretence about ten or twelue of them apprehended vs with Staues and Pistols, carrying vs to a desolate Bridge betwixt our lodging and the Castle, and robbed vs of our money, as for me they threw me ouer a Bridge into the water, where I hardly escaped drowning; for after I hauing once sunke vnder the water, I got vp, and caught hold of a Willow twig, by which I saued my selfe and got on shoare as wet as a drowned Rat, and sorely brused with their knockes, I went early in the morning into *Arks*, complaining how hardly I had beene vsed, but to no purpose, for I found none to pittie mee, and laying my selfe downe vnder a Tailors stall in the Market-place, I began to lament my misfortune, where hauing scarcely layne for the space of two houres, I descryed *M. Thomas Gostellow* set out in a faire white canuas sute, adorned with no lesse then a thousand patches, when he had espied me, hee drew towards me, and asked mee how hee looked in his new habit, without shirt or cloake, in an old greasie hat, with stockings correspondent, to whom

At this verie time newes come that the Duke had invaded the Ile of *Ree*.

whom I answered, that he looked like a Piche-
ron, and withall I told him how I saued my selfe
frō drowning by laying hold on a willow twig,
who made answer vnto me, that he thought I
had either vndergone the mercie of the Sword
or the water, and I thought the like misfortune
had befell him, and questioning him about his
escape he declared vnto me, how he had exhor-
ted the Souldiers, & the aforesaid Hoast his Ne-
phew, from murthering of him, shewing them
how grand an offence it was to spill Christian
blood, and that they should take all his cloathes
if they mistrusted he had hid any mony in them,
in the end he preuailed so farre forth with them,
as to saue his life, but they stript him starke na-
ked and carryed him into a Wood, leauing him
onely an old hat, and withall pricking him for-
ward with their Swords into the said Wood,
where they left him all night wandring, in the
morning not farre from the Wood hee lighted
vpōn a Farmers House, and hauing declared his
cause there, the Farmers Daughter especially
tooke great compassion on him, saying without
doubt he was a Gentleman of a good House,
which appeared by the cleanness of his skin
and comely feature, and good carriage, and in-
treated her Father to bestow on him his old
canuas sute, which he did, and afterwards hee
went with him to the Towne called *Arka*, to
complaine to the Gouvernor, where we met as is
abouesaid, and wee two going together to the
Go-

Gouernor accompanied with our old Farmer, were answered by him, that he wisht to God we were the last *Englishmen* living, and that if we were worthy to be layd by the heeles, he would doe it, which when we heard, we departed verie mute, not knowing whether to be take our selus, yet this good old Farmer vouchsafed to bring vs out of the Towne, telling vs, he was ignorant of the warres betwixt *England* and *France*, and in the Streetes told euerie one he met, if it had not beene for him (pointing to my companion) he had beene as nasked as when he came out of his mothers wombe. And amongst others, we met with a Sergeant of a Companie, who hearing how we had beene robbed by his Souldiers, discovered them by a hat they gaue my companion, and commanded vs to follow him to his Captaines lodging, which we did wondrous vnwillingly, fearing least we should haue beene layd by the heeles. But when we came before him, hauing heard vs, he sent for his Souldiers, and finding the truth, caused them to restore to my companion and me our cloathes, but our money and papers there was no hope to recouer, which much troubled my companion, who had lost a Note-booke of great importance. The Captaine then told vs, that the *English Nation* was verie vnwelcome to the *French*, and yet we were in great hazard of our liues, but he hauing beene a Trauailor, was not vnacquainted with the extremities of a Stranger, and so told vs if we plea-

M

fed

sed to goe along with him , he would conuey vs ouer to *Denmarke*, from whence we might easily retire to our owne Countrey. For which we gaue him thanks , and resolved to goe with him : but before wee tooke our iourney, hee inuited vs to dinner at his owne Table, and dinner ended we departed with him towards *St. Valery*, but being on foot my selfe, soone tyred, my Feet and Legges being fore bruised at my fall from the Bridge into the water, and being not able to continue, I was forced to leaue my companion, and so giuing vnto him my Sword at our parting, I tooke my rest vnder a Hedge, but hee kept on his Iourney to *St. Valery*, and so to *Denmarke*, where hee serued as a common Souldier for the space of foure monethes, suffering great miserie and want till he returned to *England*. And I returned after I had recouered my selfe to *Deepe*, where I met with a Shallop bound for *Callis*, where after much intreatie, they tooke mee in for Gods sake, the next night wee arriued at *Callis* about mid-night, there wee lodged in the Suburbs which they call the *Corgene*, at one *Roberts* his House, at the Signe of the Boote, where hauing scarcely rested halfe an howres space, I fell in with a Master of an English Batke newly come from *Douer*, who had wharft ouer a hundred French which had beene taken vpon the
the

the Sea by the *English*, of whom I desired passage for *Douer*, which he offered most willingly, and money if I needed; whereupon hauing so good an opportunity offered, I began to be merry, drinking and discoursing with the said Master of the present newes and occurrences, but such was my fate, that it pleased God to lay vpon me great afflictions and miseries, which are as followeth. There were in the house 5 or 6 Papists, who were likewise the same time bound for *England*, which knew me, but being disguised, some in the habit of Merchants, others of swaggering trauailers, I could hardly descry them, but they after they had well viewed mee, began to consult among themselves what they had best doe, for said they, if I went for *England* in the same ship, without doubt I should descry them, and besides that I intended no good for the Catholikes in *England*, hauing forgone my pension and seruice to the King of *Spaine*, & aboue all forsaken my Mother, Vnckle, Brothers, and Sisters, and so resolved to accuse me vpon pretence of being a Spye to the Duke of *Buckingham*, and that I was by him sent to betray the Kingdome, which resolved, they beganne to doubt whether it were I or no, and therefore the tide seruing, began to embarke themselves, and I with them, where being together, I called two of them to minde, the one was named *George Gage*, who had halfe his nose eaten away with a Canker, and sometimes had beene my schoole fellow at *Saint Omers Colledge*, whom I had likewise

M 2 knowne

This booke
was written
in Latin by
Hermannus
Hugo.

knowne in the *English* Colledge at *Doway*, from whence hee then came, and brought with him a booke intituled the siege of *Bredah*, translated out of Latine into English by his brother Captaine *Gage* and himselte, which was dedicated to the Duke of *Buckingham*. Another of them whom I knew, was one *Edward Browne*, who came from *Amiens*, and was Steward to master *Shelton* that liues there, of the other foure as I was afterwards informed, three were Iesuities, and the other a Monke, whom when I knew I began to be perplext, but too late, for *Gage* hauing heard my voyce, said to the rest, certainly it is *Wadsworth*: then they staid the Barke, and tooke their Hoste *Robert* with them, and went to the Captaine of the Ports, informing him that I was an Arch-spie against their State and the like; whereupon hee came presently vnto me, and committed me to the custody of foure souldiers armed with hould-beards to be kept vntill the morning without al-leadging any other cause, but that I was an *English* man and had not the Gouvernors passport to shew. In the morning at the opening of the gates, they carryed me to the Sergeant Maior of the towne, by name *Buchero*, who examining me what I was had answer I was an *English* man, and that I went to see some friends I had in *England*: then hee carried me to his house, where leauing me lockt vp in a chamber for the space of an houre, came to me againe, & brought me to the Gouvernors house, who refused to examine mee, but commanded the Sergeant Major to carry me to the towne

towne prison : At entrance into the prison he
old mee that I should doe well to confesse the
ruth vnto them ; and reueale my imployments,
and that he well knew I was *Buckingham's* Spye
or *England*, for which end I had receiued great
summes of money to giue intelligence and be-
ray their kingdome, to which I answered, I ne-
uer had any thing to doe with the said Duke,
but he told me I lyed, and that I was accused by
Angels, (meaning the Iesuites) and commanded
me to be put in a cage, which was a kinde of
ungeon on the top of the prison, neere the
which stood the racke, and threatned me there-
with if I confessed not the truth, but I alwaies an-
swered him that I was ignorant of what he que-
stioned me, so he left me alone for the present,
lockt vnder seuen doores, where I remained for
the space of three dayes without meate or
drinke ; at the end whereof they brought mee a
dish of tripes with a peece of bread and water,
and afterwards I was freed from the cage in the
daytime and had the liberty of the dungeon,
they gaue me a purse besides with a long cord
to be put out at a hole to beg almes of passēgers,
not hauing any victuals giuen me, but what I
bought with the money I got for Gods sake,
which God knowes was very little : And like-
wise I had not liberty to goe out of the roome to
do what nature requires. My bed was straw,
which in ten months had beene changed but
thrice, without any couert at all. As for my shirt
I neuer had any variety ; as for my haire it grew

will and sauage-like ; and for my companions they were millions of lice and fleas, and in this woful plight I continued well nigh ten months, the aforefaid *Gage* with his companions being the cause thereof. And to augment my misery, Father *Baldwin* , with the rest of the *English* Iesuites in *S. Omers* , not only sent but came themselves to *Callis* to perswade the Gonernor for my continuall restraint from liberty while my vital spirits should continue within me. Not much vnlike did Dr. *Kellison* from *Doway* , and the Iesuites of *England* , who wrote letters to *Callis* , intreating the Gouvernor to keepe me fast. And that they might rest the more assured of my detention , they made one *Hudson* an *English* man who there liues their chiefe Agent against mee, whom only for his wiues sake the Sergiant Ma-ior of *Callis* , by name *Buchero* entertained.

At length I perceiuing that my life was the marke that they shot at , they hauing not long before through a mistake determined to haue hang'd me as one who had stolne horses, had not the truth beene discovered by one *Carpenter* the King of *France* his Aduocate generall, and one of the politest wits in the Kingdome for the Law , whose happe it was at that time to haue beene in prison with me , whereupon duely weighing with my selfe the euent of my tra-uails, I seriously resolved (the Lord assisting me) patiently to vndergoe what euer should by those blood-suckers be inflicted vpon me, taking it as a punishment iustly due vnto me for my sinnes,
and

and it pleased God to second my resolutions, for presently after there came my Lord *Mountioy*, who had beene taken prisoner at the Isle of *Ree*, and after his release, comming for *Callis* and bound for *England*, I hauing formerly beene acquainted with him in *Spaine*, and espying him going by the prison gate, I called vnto him and acquainted him with my misery; he hauing heard it, and aforetime knowne me, he presently solicited the *Gouernor* for my liberty, which he obtained: It was no sooner granted, but by the Sergeant Maior, at *Hudsons* wife her intreaty, it was againe hindered, who at euery word she spoke, charged me with high treason against their State. Colonel *Gray* a little after came likewise that way, and interceeded in like manner for mee but could not preuaile. Mr. *Walter Mountague* did the same; the *Gouernor* of *Pontfel*, who was my Lord *Mountioy* his Conductor for *England*, did also at his returne make strong intercession for me, but all in vaine. The King of *Denmarke* his youngest son came by *Callis* at that time, and trauieling for *Holland*, did supplicate earnestly for me, the *Gouernor* excusing himselfe to him, made answer, that it was not he, but the King that detained me. There was also Sr. *Edmund Vernam*, and Mr. *Hawkins* the Kings chiefe Agent did their best, but none could preuaile to let me at liberty, onely they reliued mee with some good pieces of money, which the jailour for the most part got from me, threatening to keepe me more priuate if hee had not the better halfe of that I had, and finding the sweetnesse thereof

thereof, there passed not one but he priuately for his owne lucre acquainted them with my misery. At length there came a Gentleman of *Freezland*, by name *Scipio Intrima*, who had beene my fellow prisoner in *Paris*, this young Gentlman was of a proper and comely feature, and of such carriage and nimble wit as a man might possibly meete withal; I seeing him passe by my grate, and knowing him, called to him out of the grate, and acquainted him with my vniust detention, who presently wrought so effectually with the Gouvernors wife and daughters, whom he certified of my innocency and misery, insomuch that they tooke great pity vpon me, and acquainted the Warden of the Capuchins who then was with them therewith; and he vpon their relation came forthwith to visit me and commiserated my estate likewise, and going to the Gouvernor told him thereof, who vrged great matters against me, & said that I was *reus lese Maiestatis*, but his wife and daughters seconding this his earnest solliciting, and this young Gentleman swearing and protesting my great innocency, did so farre preuaile with the Gouvernor, that he gaue way that I might haue an equall try, all by Law, which before I could not obtaine, and gaue leaue that the Kings Aduocate who was in prison with me, might bee my Councillor. All which being granted, my Aduocate beganne to write the occasion of my vnlawfull detention, with a petition which hee sent to the High Court of Parliament at *Paris*, where the Court of parliament commanded all my aduersaries and accusers

fers to be personally cited before them, & to bring in their allegations and accusations against me. My Aduocate did likewise challenge the Law of the Kingdome, which is, that no malefactor can be kept in prison about three months, but hee must haue either the sentence of life or death to passe on him, vnlesse it be for treason against the Kings proper person; I hauing continued eight months in prison contrary to the foresaid Law, vrged like wise that saying, *quis enim innocens esse poterit si accusari solummodo sufficiat*, All this was so well set forth by my said Aduocate, that there was none to proue any thing against mee, so that the High Court of Parliament pronounced me innocent, and condemned the Sergieant Maior of *Calles*, and the rest of my aduersaries, to the reparation of honor, dammage, and interest, and forthwith I was restored to my former liberty. Thus giuing hearty tankes to Almighty God for this his gracious deliuerance, and freeing me at such time as I least imagined, out of the hands of these infernall monsters, and blood-suckers, the Iesuites and their faction.

And presently comming for *Doner* I embraced my natiue soyle with full resolution neuer to depart out of it, beseeching God to blesse me, & to make me (though vnworthy) a member of this his holy Church, whereunto through so many persecuting afflictions & miseries I haue at length arriued.

Gentle Reader, here thou hast had a view of the trauailes, miseries, & obseruations of the *English*

Spanish Pilgrime, wherein I vowe to God I haue not written any thing but what for the most part I haue beene an eye witnesse of: if the times had beene more fauourable vnto mee, I would haue much enlarged this my discourse, the which I purpose by Gods assistance to dispatch so soone as I can finde a conuenient time and oportunity. So beseeching the Almighty to keepe in true faith, concord and vnity, this our Kingdome of great *Brittaine, France and Ireland*, I rest.

FINIS.



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